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U.S. INTENDS TO VIOLATE SALT II TREATY

LD120640 Moscow TASS in English 0624 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] New York May 12 TASS -- As is reported by the weekly TIME, the Reagn administration has taken a decision to break the unratified SALT-2 Treaty.

President Reagan, the weekly wrote, sent "a confidential letter to West European leaders," declaring his "intention to break the SALT-2 Treaty later this year as the Airforce increases the number of B-52 heavy bombers outfitted with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles," and thus exceed the limit set by the SALT-2 treaty. The weekly reported that the letter was discussed last week at the meeting of leaders of seven capitalist countries in Tokyo, and that U.S. allies were upset.

Reagan "promised to take their views into account when the matter is discussed at another National Security Council meeting, perhpas this week. Abandoning SALT-2 would be a blow" to the Soviet-American arms control talks that resumed in Geneva, TIME admitted.

U.S., NATO 'MISLEAD WORLD PUBLIC' IN ARMS AIMS

PM091014 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent V. Antonov: "NATO: The Same Old Ragbag"]

[Text] Brussels -- A NATO Special Consultative Group (SCG) session has been held at North Atlantic bloc headquarters in Evere.

A communique circulated here notes that the session was devoted to a discussion of problems pertaining to medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe in connection with the latest round of the Soviet-U.S. nuclear and space armaments talks starting in Geneva.

Numerous foreign journalists assembled at a press conference in Evere after the SCG session and tried to get the organizers to provide specific clarification of the NATO allies' position on the matter. But once again they were presented with unfounded theses about the United States and its Atlantic partners allegedly seeking "constructive dialogue" at the talks, whereas the USSR is apparently not interested in achieving mutually acceptable solutions.

It is clear from what A. Holmes, director of the U.S. State Department Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, who chaired the SCG session, said, that the U.S. side intends to stick to the so-called "zero option" in the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles. That option is backed by the NATO allies and envisages effectively eliminating Soviet nuclear facilities on the USSR's European territory while keeping a considerable part of the U.S. nuclear missile arsenal in Western Europe. He said, in particular, that no new elements have appeared in the U.S. position on the eve of the resumption of the talks. In other words, the U.S. delegation is going to Geneva with the same old ragbag of proposals that have already been rejected by the Soviet Union in that they violate the principle of the sides' equality and identical security.

The unconstructive approach by the United States and its Atlantic partners to the problem of reaching concrete accords is also evidenced by the fact that the NATO countries' representatives in the SCG have reaffirmed the need to continue the planned deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. As A. Homes noted, the Pentagon has completed the deployment of 108 Pershing-2 missiles in the FRG, as envisaged by the NATO plan. At the same time, the deployment of cruise missiles is in full swing at air bases in Britain, the FRG, Belgium, and Italy.

The SCG session in Evere graphically revealed the true tasks assiged to it by the United States and NATO. Basically they consist in misleading the West's true aims in the nuclear arms control sphere by trying to justify the Atlanticists' adherence to the dangerous course of building up military preparations in Western Europe.

GAN CRITICIZES U.S. STAND IN GENEVA TALKS

LD101642 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 10 TASS -- The Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments have been resumed in Geneva, PRAVDA's Washington correspondent Vitaliy Gan write in the newspaper today.

The USSR's position at the talks was well known, he pointed out. "Our country has advanced a package of concrete proposals directed at ridding the world of nuclear weapons as early as this century and drastically reducing other armaments.

Reprettably, the actions by the United States do not give any hope for rapid progress in this vital area."

This followed from the U.S. President's statement released prior to the resumption of the Geneva talks, Gan pointed out. It would be a futile attempt to look for new constructive proposals and ideas in that statement.

That statement did not contain even a sign of Washington's readiness to abandon its previous obstructionist stance and confirm by deeds its declarations of "commitment" to curbing the arms race.

"Instead, the statement is full of customary demagogic prattling with the help of which the United States is seeking to cover up its reluctance to come to accord with the USSR on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

Instead of concrete initiatives in the field of disarmament, Washington is seeking to prove that the absence of progress at the talks is due...to the Soviet position.

The attampt is being made to accuse our country of non-compliance with the pledges endorsed in the joint Soviet-American statement on the results of the Geneva summit in November 1985."

"It is conspicuous that such assertions do not correspond, putting it mildly, to the facts. It is the Soviet Union which advanced in mid-January a comprehensive programme of stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons.

Unable to counteroppose anything to the constructive and radical Soviet initiative, Washington preferred to reject it under invented, clumsy pretexts.

The President's latest statement stresses in fact that the Soviet-advanced disarmament programme is unacceptable for the U.S.

The dialogue, resumed in Geneva, on the chief problem of our time -- the problem of diminishing the threat of war to the future of mankind -- demands that all the participants display truly historic responsibility. Regrettably, this is what the President's statement totally lacks", Gan pointed out.

ZHOLKVER ON NEED FOR JOINT ACTION AGAINST NUCLEAR THREAT

LD091719 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 9 May 86

[Commentary by Political Observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] There is a profound symbolism in the fact that celebrations for the victory over German fascism coincide with the start of the week of action for security and cooperation in Europe. Far too high a price was paid by the people of our continent in putting Hitlerism to rout in World War II for them not to learn lessons from history. In our uneasy nuclear missile age this lesson consists first and foremost is that in order to prevent another war, one must fight for peace -- fight actively and purposefully. This is why on Victory Day in our country as well as in many other states people have gathered in meetings and gone to demonstrations to express their will and resolve not to allow a nuclear holocaust.

No, the point here is not the hysteria which some Western politicians have tried to stir up around the Chernobyl accident. Specialists are not the only ones who understand that nuclear power engineering is something new and complex, and that like any breakthrough into the unknown sometimes it cannot be achieved without victims. But these victims can in no way be compared with those which a nuclear war would threaten mankind with. And this is precisely why one and the same demand can be heard so persistently within the precincts of the United Nations, at other international forums, and in the columns of demonstrators throughout the world: Accept the USSR plan for nuclear disarmament, and support the USSR's initiative to halt nuclear tests.

The furor raised in some Western capitals -- principally in Washington -- in connection with the Chernobyl accident is called upon to muffle these demands, and by the same token to deaden the thunder of the nuclear blasts in Nevada and on Mururoa atoll. But the reason why the conclusions people draw from the past are called the lessons of history is because in them the main issue is separated from the minor ones, and one of the main lessons of the victory over fascism is the realization of the fact that countries with differing social systems, when confronted by mortal danger, can rise above all differences and come out together against a common enemy to defeat him. Currently the threat of a nuclear war is one such common enemy for the whole of mankind, and the broad sweep of the present week of action for security and cooperation in Europe is evidence of the fact that people realize this danger and are opposing it increasingly more resolutely.

TASS: W. EUROPE THREATENED BY U.S. BINARY GAS

LD082338 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- Follows commentary by TASS News Analyst Yevgeniy Yegorov:

Belgium's Defence Ministry said that four Belgian servicemen were killed as a result of an explosion of a shell filled with a chemical warfare agent. This happened on a practice ground in the area of the city of Westrozebeke at a time when Army field engineers were trying to defuse a shell, which preserved since the times of the first world war. [sentence as received]

Thus, the 71-year-old shadow of death has again killed people in Western Eeurope. Chemical warfare agents were for the first time used by German troops on April 22, 1915. But that was the past, and it pales to the threat of chemical death at present.

The United States has stockpiled in Europe, chiefly on the FRG's territory, more than 10,000 tons of chemical warfare agents. Now a fresh crime is being prepared against the peoples of Europe. U.S. Congress has set aside funds for the construction of works and the production of a new type of chemical warfare agents, the so-called binary weapons. Flowline production of binary weapons -- 155 mm chemical shells and "Big eye" bombs is to be started late next year.

But already now the Pentagon is seeking consent from the West European allies of the USA and NATO to the deployment of those terrible mass destruction weapons on the territory of their countries. True, this, as they say, is a "contingency plan", but such a gimmick will hardly deceive anybody.

The permanent representatives of the North Atlantic bloc member countries have already approved these plans, which are to be examined at the NATO Military Planning Committee on May 22. Two countries -- Denmark and the Netherlands -- have resolutely opposed those plans. Serious objections have also been raised by Norway. There is strong political opposition in Britain, the FRG and a number of other countries to turning Western Europe into a "binary gas chamber".

The fresh criminal designs of the United States military explain why the United States and some of its allies are so stubbornly opposing the conclusions of a convention on a total prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons, talks on which have been underway at Geneva for many years now. The Soviet Union has put forward a programme for totally ridding Europe and the whole world of that mass destruction weapon. New Soviet proposals were tabled at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament on April 22, on a ban on chemical weapons; a statement to this effect was made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in Berlin.

But NATO responds to these peaceful proposals by sinister plans for the deployment of American binary weapons in Western Europe. It is high time for them to change thier mind, or the tragedy in the Belgian city of Westrozebeke may prove to be a child's play as compared with a terrible catastrophe, which the Pentagon, assisted by the leaders of a number of NATO member countries, above all Britain and the FRG, is preparing for the peoples of Europe.

FRANCE ADDS NEW NUCLEAR CRUISE MISSILE TO FORCES

LD111500 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Paris May 9 TASS -- A new nuclear-tipped medium-range cruise missile of the air-to-surface ASMP class was added to the French strategic forces.

The weapon, the yield of the nuclear warhead of which is 15 times that of the atomic bomb dropped by the USA on Hiroshima, is to be carried by the modified Mirage-4 bomber.

The new missile was developed under a broad program launched by France to modernize its nuclear force. This year about one-third of the total military budget of more than 158 billion francs will be used for the purpose. Last year France floated its sixth atomic-powered submarine carrying nuclear-tipped missiles and recently another atomic-powered submarine, the "Emeraude", was launched. According to the French press, work is going ahead full steam on the modernization of tactical nuclear weapons.

ROUNDTABLE TALK IN MADRID VIEWS ARMS PROPOSALS

LD091259 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Madrid May 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Robert Serebrennikov reports:

A fruitful, constructive exchange of opinions on matters of disarmament, economic and cultural cooperation in Europe was held during the international "round table" conference held at the UNESCO club in Madrid. Taking part in its work were representatives of the peace committees and associations for European Security and Cooperation of Spain, the Soviet Union, Belgium, Hungary and Italy. The USSR was represented by a delegation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

The international "round table" meeting made it possible to hold useful and interesting debates between public figures of the East and West on topical problems of the present-day international situation, discuss questions of the further intensification of the struggle for peace, against the threat of war in the light of the latest Soviet proposals in disarmament, the TASS correspondent was told by representative of the Spanish Movement for Peace, Disarmament and Freedom, L. Garcia. These initiatives, she stressed, reflect the Soviet Union's sincere striving for peace. They have a concrete, purposeful and positive nature. This is not propaganda but a serious step on the road to peace, to the achievement of disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament.

Broad sections of the Spanish public, L. Garcia said, welcome and support the Soviet initiatives, linking with them their hopes for peace, for the removal of the threat of war.

TALKS CONTINUE AT STOCKHOLM CDE CONFERENCE

LD101056 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Stockholm May 9 TASS -- The discussion of the proposals of socialist as well as neutral and non-aligned countries on measures to limit military exercises is going on at the Stockholm Conference on Security- and Confidence-Building and on Disarmament in Europe. In recent years military exercises have assumed such a scope that it becomes difficult to distinguish them from preparation for the deployment of armed forces for combat operations.

Today the Soviet delegation in its speech at the conference pointed out the importance of taking restrictive measures to overcome distrust and to lower military confrontation in Europe, and urged the participants in the conference to begin to coordinate the text of an appropriate agreement. It was shown that the USA and its closest NATO allies were in every way evading a solution to this urgent problem and seeking to retain freedom of action for a step-up of military preparations.

MOSCOW TV VIEWS U.S. PRESSURE ON 'BIG 7' IN TOKYO

LD102314 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 May 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by PRAVDA Political Observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] Last week, a routine meeting of the Big Seven -- the heads of state and government of the United States, Japan, the FRG, France, Britain, Italy, and Canada -- took place in Tokyo. The idea of the partnership of the three centers of interimperialist competition of North America, Western Europe, and of Japan in the face of common problems was born at the height of the oil crisis in the seventies. It was precisely at that time on the opposite shores of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans that people started to speak about interdependence and interaction.

On the initiative of U.S. billionaire David Rockefeller, the Trilateral Commission was created, a nongovernmental body of influential poltical and business circles. And shortly thereafter, the then Persident of France Giscard d'Estaing proposed annual meetings of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist powers to coordinate the key problems of their exchange, finance, commercial, and economic policies at the highest level.

The instinct for self-preservation encourages competitors to stick together, although the aims of the participants in such a sacred union are quite different, if not in opposition. In Washington they started to talk about trilateral partnership from the very moment that the United States lost the leading role in the economy of the capitalist world. In 1970, the United States produced more goods and services than the countries of the Common Market and Japan together; but 10 years later, the EC and Japan exceeded the United States by more than 1 and 1/2 times on this index. In speaking about the coordination of actions, Washington wants to keep its allies in obedience if not by economic then by political means and to use the meetings of the Big Seven to impose its will upon them.

As far as Western Europe and Japan are concerned then, in the trilateral partnership they are seeking above all an opportunity to change their status in accordance with, in a word, the correlation of forces to oppose the attempts by U.S. imperialism to heap the consequences of the crisis on the allies. Putting forward the idea of economic conferences at the highest level, as they were originally called, Paris saw a means of influencing Washington's actions. But in actual fact this plan has had the opposite effect. From year to year -- especially since the meetings in Ottawa, Versailles, Williamburg, and Bonn -- the U.S. Administration's desire to push into the background discussions about exchange, finance, commercial, and economic problems which are unfavorable to the United States, and to lay special stress on alliance solidarity under the slogans of anti-Sovietism and now of neglobalism, has become more and more evident.

A forum which was conceived to smooth out interimperialist contradictions in the economic sphere is becoming a mechanism for involving allies in Washinton's military-political strategy.

Tokyo is an active accomplice in the politicization of the meetings of the Seven. Its mercenary tactical calculations that it is better, they say, to echo the anti-Soviet neoglobalist rhetoric of Washington than to stand alone against the united front of irritated competitors, lies behind this. After all, Japanese trade expansion has become a common woe for North America and Western Europe. Last year, Japanese exports to the United States exceeded imports by $50 billion, and to the countries of the Common Market by $11 billion.

However, this time, it was particularly difficult for the Japanese prime minister to say yes to the U.S. President. The problem is that Reagan's main aim at the Tokyo meeting was to force the allies to be in solidarity with the U.S. bandit attack on Libya. But, as a major buyer of Near East oil it is not in Japan's interests to spoil relations with Arab countries. Thus, willy-nilly, it was necessary to sacrifice the reputation of being a so-called well-wisher of the Arabs.

Under the pretense of uniting forces against terrorism, the U.S. Administration used the 12th meeting of the seven to make its partners co-participants in the export of counter-revolution, which is called neoglobalism. The resolution on this issue, where Libya is mentioned by name, may serve as a certain absolution of sins for punitive operations. In Washington this is evaluated as the success of the meeting. As far as Tokyo is concerned, the evaluations there are far from being the same.

LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES CONDEMNS TOKYO SUMMIT DECISIONS

LD110240 Moscow TASS in English GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Tunis May 11 TASS -- The League of Arab States (L.A.S.) has condemned the decision of the Tokyo summit participants who came out in support of the 'American aggression against Libya'. Chadli Klibi, L.A.S. secretary-general, in a statement issued here, has emphasized that the L.A.S. is "highly disappointed" with the decisions taken at the Tokyo summit where the participants ignored the burning international problems facing mankind and did not take any measures to ensure peace and security on earth. "One has to state with great regret", the statement says, that 'the Seven' dodged their responsibility for the destiny of peace on earth in an attempt quite unfoundedly to blame Libya for the current unstable situation in individual regions of the world.

INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON U.S. 'AGGRESSION' ENDS IN TRIPOLI

LD102318 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Tripoli May 10 TASS -- A special session of the International Secretariat for Solidarity with Arab Peoples has come to a close here. The session which was called in connection with the U.S. barbarous aggression against the Libyan people was attended by about 20 delegations from various countries, including Algeria, Greece, Cyprus, Cuba, Portugal, the Soviet Union, and France, as well as by representatives of the World Peace Council and other international organisations.

A political statement adopted at the session expresses firm solidarity with the Libyan people and with their revolutionary leadership in the face of aggressive actions by U.S. imperialism and its allies. The United States, the statement points out, continues to step up the anti-Libyan campaign, trying to draw West European countries into U.S. aggressive plans, and threatening other countries of the region, Syria, in particular. The statement calls on all progressive forces of the world to intensify struggle against Washington's course of state terrorism in various parts of the world.

The participants in the session adopted a programme of action which sets out a wide range of measures to expose the U.S. man-hating policy the main purpose of which is to impose U.S. domination upon peoples. April 15, when the U.S. aircraft made the bandit attacks on the peaceful cities and populated localities of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, was proclaimed a day of international solidarity with the Libyan people.

The action programme envisages vigorous actions aimed at making the Mediterranean a zone of security, peace and international cooperation. A simultaneous withdrawal of the U.S. and Soviet fleets from the Mediterranean in accordance with the recent proposal of the Soviet Union would become a concrete step in that direction, the programme emphasizes.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA OBSERVER ON ASIA-PACIFIC STATEMENT

PM070735 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 86 Second Edition p 5

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Observer A. Golts "Military-Political Review": "Asia: Good-Neighborliness or Confrontation?"]

[Text] During these May Days, on the eve of our great holiday, Victory Day, there is a particularly keen awareness of the need to keep attention focused on international problems. The people's historical memory prompts again and again the question: "Is a danger of war advancing toward our country? And if so, from where and in what way?"

In view of the highly complex international situation, this is no idle question. When you reflect on it, it becomes perfectly clear that without stopping its efforts to strengthen security in the world as a whole, the USSR pays particular attention to confronting the military threat in Europe and Asia.

As is well known, in his speech at the 11th SED Congress M.S. Gorbachev put forward wide-ranging proposals aimed at lessening military confrontation on the European Continent. To this end, the USSR proposed considerably reducing here all components of ground forces and tactical aviation, as well as operational-tactical nuclear arms. The geographical zone of reduction should, according to the Soviet proposal, extend from the Atlantic to the Urals.

But what about beyond the Urals? Those people in the West who display considerable inventiveness in erecting barriers on the path of disarmament hurried to ask this sanctimonious question. Are not the Soviets intending to develop the militarization of the Asian part of the USSR? The 23 April Soviet Government Statement provided the answer. This document shows how our country was the path to ensuring security and good-neighborliness on the Asian Continent.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress stressed that in that extensive region there are many confused issues and contradications, and in some places the political situation is unstable. They must seek their own solutions without delay.

For a region which the most reactionary and aggressive imperialist circles are persistently trying to turn into another zone of confrontation, the USSR put forward a broad program of equal, open cooperation. Only such cooperation with all the states of the Asian-Pacific region can serve as the main highway to security. The Soviet Union, as is clear from the 27th CPSU Congress documents and the 23 April Statements, believes that the time has come to seek a concept of universal security in Asia.

The Soviet program for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the century accords with the Asian peoples' cherished aspirations. The peoples of the continent have already been victims of the use of the most barbarous trypes of arms. The memory of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which were swept away by the atomic tornado, and of the millions of inhabitants of Indochina on whom toxic substances were dropped lives on in the Asian Continent.

Even today American nuclear and chemical arms dumps are sited over significant proportion of the Asian-Pacific region. It is quite obvious that the elimination of these types of weapons, together with the nonmilitarization of space, would radically change the world situation. In Asia too, security would be raised to a new level.

In this respect considerable significance is attached to the fact that the two nuclear powers located on the Asian Continent -- the USSR and the PRC -- have taken on a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. There was a positive response in the USSR to the decision of the South Pacific states on declaring that region a nuclear-free zone. Our country would certainly look with approval on initiatives to create other such zones in the region.

Other valuable initiatives have also been put forward that could form the basis of a concept of security on the continent. They come from the socialist countries and also certain nonaligned countries of Asia. In particular it is a question of observing the principles of peaceful coexistence that were formulated at the Bundung Conference, the proposal of People's Mongolia to conclude a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force between the states of the Asian-Pacific region, and the initiatives of the Indochinese countries and the DPRK aimed at turning Southeast Asia and the Korean peninsula into zones of peace.

The time has come to discuss these and other proposals at bilateral or multilateral talks. In the course of such talks solutions to all disputed problems could be sought. The prerequisites would be gradually created for holding an all-Asian forum whose aim would be to seek constructive solutions in all spheres of the continent's life. The Soviet Union also deems it possible to hold a separate conference of the Pacific countries to examine questions of their security, including economic security. As for the European Continent, a stabilizing role would undoubtedly be played by the implementation of confidence-building measures and the reduction of naval activity in the Pacific.

In setting forth a broad program for ensuring security in the Asian-Pacific region, the USSR also has in view the fact that in recent years the region has become increasingly significant in the world economy. Incidentally, in our country's economy too an increasingly significant place is assigned to the regions of Siberia and the Far East with their very rich reserves of natural resources. The Soviet Government proposes that the regions of Siberia and the Far East with their very rich reserves of natural resources. The Soviet Government proposes that the countries of the region begin to exchange opinions on establishing equal, mutually advantageous, and stable trade, economic, technological, scientific, and cultural cooperation.

It is clear that the Soviet Union proceeds on the basis of the existing realities of both the political and the economic situation in the region. The major imperialist states of the Pacific -- the United States and Japan -- claim that they too build their policy on the same foundations. However, their political course is diametrically opposed to the Soviet course.

Irrefutable facts show that Washington and Tokyo see this region only as an arena of confrontation between different countries. That is why they are stepping up activity to crate the structure and machinery of a closed regional group -- the so-called "Pacific Community."

It is curious that in the sixties and seventies, when the idea for such a community was put forward by the Japanese ruling circles, the United States adopted an extremely cautious attitude. It would, would it not! Its main economic competitor proposes creating a kind of Asian equivalent to the European Common Market, in which it intends to play the dominant role.

But now we have seen a sharp turnabout in American policy. The implementation of the plan to set up a "Pacific Community," Japan's ASAHI notes, has been declared one of the American Administration's most important foreign policy goals.

The explanation for this "phenomenon" is provided by a the list of future members of the "community" drawn up in Washington. Apart from the United States and Japan, there are Canada, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, and the ASEAN countries -- the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Brunei. There is no question of the socialist countries' participating in a union that is supposedly being created with a view to economic cooperation. Moreover nearly all the proposed candidates have military agreements with the United States and its closest allies.

So Washington's ass' ears are protruding from behind the screen of the "Pacific Community" -- its cherished dream of creating a major military bloc, a kind of "Asian NATO," in the region. According to the American strategists' plans, this bloc would be linked with NATO through the United States and Canada. Thus, a kind of militarist structure would be constructed which would virtually completely encircle the Soviet Union.

The U.S. ruling circles not only entertain such designs, but are already trying to form individual components of the future alliance. In the first instance this means the militarist triangle of Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul. As the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN reported, by way of implementing this geometrical plan the Pentagon has demanded, in particular, the speediest holding of joint maneuvers by ground units of the Japanese Army and Aemrican troops deployed in the south of the Korean peninsula. The newspaper reports that such maneuves will be held this fall. All this means the Korean peninsula's further involvement in the sphere of joint operations by the U.S. and Japanese Armed Forces. The American plan for a so-called "regional defense initiative" can also be regarded as another driving belt in this alliance. It amounts to bringing Tokyo and Seoul into Washington's "star wars" program.

Another example of the gearing up of military ties within the future superbloc is the multilateral naval maneuvers "Rimpac-86," which begin in the Pacific in May. Detachments of the Navies of the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, and Britain will take part.

However, it must be observed that the implementation of plans to create a "superbloc" seems to be stalling in many respects. The capitals of many Asian states have not forgotten that American bloc policy once led them into the bloody impasse of the military adventure in Indochina. People there also perceive the numerous dangers inherent in involvement in the multilateral bloc and in U.S. nuclear strategy and the "star wars" program. The idea of the new military alliance was received with frank skepticism in ASEAN. Even the ANZUS bloc, which has existed for a long time, is cracking. New Zealand, which is a member, now considers that ships carrying nuclear weapons or equipped with nuclear power installations calling at its ports is contrary to its national interests. The question of U.S. military bases has become the subject of keen debates in Australia and the Philippines.

In order to make the region's states fulfill its will, Washington is seeking roundabout ways. So the idea of the "Pacific Communisty" sprang up. People in the American capital clearly want to use the processes of integration and internationalization of economic activity taking place in the region for their own selfish purposes -- to put into practice the plans to create a military group. That, the newspaper YOMIURI points out, is why the creation, in the first instance, even of a "purely" economic association under its own auspices would be regarded by Washington as "an important victory over communism."

Tokyo deliberately yielded to Washington the role of first fiddle. The idea of the "community" is too reminiscent of the notorious "Great East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" which the Japanese military used as a slogan in perpetrating countless crimes during World War II. At the same time Japan has not given up hope of securing, through this group, a dominant political and perhaps also military position in Asia.

Let us sum up. Two political trends are now manifested quite clearly in the Asian-Pacific region. The USSR and the socialist and developing countries are fighting for equal cooperation, open to everyone, with the aim of consolidating good-neighborliness and strengthening security. At the same time, imperialist forces have not given up attempts to sow discord among the peoples, knock together military groups, and use them in their own anti-Soviet strategy. In other words, it is a question of turning Asia either into a continent of good-neighborliness or into a zone of confrontation.

There is no doubt that although the path to security in Asia is by no means simple, the future belongs only to the first of these trends. The time has come to learn the great art of living together. In the world as a whole and in individual regions. And we will have to learn. Whether the capitalist countries' ruling circles like it or not.

ASIAN-PACIFIC YOUTH MEET; CONDEMN U.S. IMPERIALISM

LD112116 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Hanoi May 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Mikhail Kalmykov reports:

Delegations from 13 countries and a number of international organisations, including the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Union of Students, the World Peace Council and others, are attending the Meeting of Youth of the Countries of Asia and the Pacific for Peace, Security, Development and Cooperation, which opened here today. The participants in the meeting passionately called in their speeches for the ideals of freedom and independence, peace and progress, against the arms race, against the turning of the region into an arena of an armed confrontation.

In the unanimous opinion of the delegates, the Asian-Pacific region is at present one of the main targets of the aggressive policy pursued by the forces of imperialism and reaction with the USA at their head. They are increasing their crude interference in the affairs of the countries of Asia and the Pacific and building up their military-political precence. Imperialism has launched in that part of the world a frontal attack on the positions of the forces of peace, socialism, democracy and national independence, is building up distrust and enmity among nations, is poisoning the situation in the region and in the world as a whole.

The Soviet peace initiatives, which have opened real prospects for improving the international situation, putting an end to the nuclear weapons race and preventing its spreading into outer space have met with active and full support from the participants in the meeting. The Soviet Government's statement on the situation in the Asian-Pacific region containing concrete proposals on turning it into a zone of peace, on building confidence measures, developing mutual understanding and cooperation among nations have been met with much interest.

The young people of the countries of the Asian-Pacific region, the speakers pointed out, should have their say in the fight for mankind's bright future, for peace without wars, for the happiness of the generations to come.

The meeting is to cover tasks pertaining to strengthening solidarity and unity of actions by the young people of Asia and the Pacific, questions pertaining to unfolding a broad movement against the dangerous plans of imperialism and militarism in the region.

'OBSTRUCTIONIST' WESTERN STANCE ENDS UN GROUP'S DEBATE

LD102333 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] New York May 10 TASS -- Sittings of the Second Committee (Economic and Financial) of the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly have ended without result due to the obstructionist stance of the United States and other major Western nations.

The industrialized capitalist countries again blocked the adoption of the draft resolutions on international monetary and financial issues, problems of foreign debt and raw commodities, advanced by the Group of 77.

The solution of these problems is of vital importance for the developing nations, for the establishment of new, fair international economic relations and the system of international economic security.

U.S. SEEKS 'PRETEXT' FOR 'STATE TERRORIST' ACTS

LD111826 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 11 May 86

["Where is the Limit to Irresponsibility" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

U.S. Central Intelligence Agency Director William Casey threatens five publications at once -- the newspapers "WASHINGTON POST", "NEW YORK TIMES" and "WASHINGTON POST" [as received] and the magazines "TIME" and "NEWSWEEK" with prosecution. What for? For the publications, you see, exposed the dirty machinations of the espionage and subversive agency's covert operations, specifically, in such a prestigious for the administration sphere as the implementation of the presidential doctrine of "neo-globalism".

Casey is exceptionally displeased with the U.S. press to have told its readers about the so-called proofs which served as the pretext for accusing Libya of the April 5 explosion at the West Berlin discotheque and the subsequent U.S. bandit attack on that country. The world public has long since called them into question as well as the version of Libya's "involvement" in that terrorist act used by Washington as the pretext for the aggression.

In its commentary the other day ADEN NEWS AGENCY (ANA) has directly named the CIA and the Israeli secret service "Mosad" as the architects of the blast in the discotheque. Since ANA and Langley are far apart, in the CIA they decided not to react to the report by the news agency of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. But to be on the safe side the head of the Central Intelligence Agency has decided to muffle U.S. mass media so that it does not divulge the "facts" set out in the ANA commentary.

As for the policy of state terrorism itself, in Washington they not only failed to abandon it but decided to go on with it by lending new scope to it and fabricating to this end new and new false pretexts. Without ceasing raging and fuming against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the United States now threatens another Arab country -- Syria. It has already found a pretext. It alleges that it has succeeded in arresting "two Jordanian citizens" in West Berlin, who have admitted their responsibility for both the explosion in the "La Belle" discotheque on April 5 and the blast in the building of the German-Arab Friendship Society on March 29 and, which is the main thing, that they are "linked" with Syria. So the matter now is just to decide when to order a lift-off of aircraft from U.S. bases in Europe or from aircraft carriers and to dispatch them (certainly at night) to that country. Perhaps, it would be better to send not American but Israeli bombers. The latter are nearer to the target and would not need refuelling.

It is not accidental that while in Washington Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin threatens Syria with reply measures the way Washington did with regard to Libya.

Administration officials virtually do not let pass a single opportunity to slander and issue threats against now one now another Arab country. The Paris "L'HUMANITE" queries, and rightly so, whether a U.S. aggression against Syria is to be expected? It cited anti-Syrian pronouncements by U.S. leaders and points out that the propaganda campaign now launched by Washington against Syria strangely resembles the one which preceded the raid on Tripoli.

As the explosion in the West Berlin discotheque is investigated, attempts are being made to discover a certain "Syrian trail". The newspaper warns that Washington and U.S. secret services can find any pretext if they need it and, if necessary, can fabricate it.

However, no false pretexts and references to "international terrorism" can cover up the fact that the role of the U.S. Administration as the oppressor of peoples' freedom and independence is becoming obvious to the whole world. They also fail to justify the actions undertaken by it -- state terrorism practised against sovereign states, members of the international community. An end should be put to these irresponsible actions which are perilous for world peace.

Ovchinnikov Comments

LD102151 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 May 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by PRAVDA Political Observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikow]

[Text] The world has just experienced the acute crisis brought about by the U.S. attack on Libya, and in Washington they have already started to talk about plans to use cruise missiles in Libya and threats have begun to be addressed to Syria and Iran. However, no kind of references to terrorism can justify acts of international brigandage. The U.S. actions themselves represent the worst manifestation of terrorism, of state terrorism when a mighty power permits itself to create mob law for countries to which it is indisposed, to subject them by lynching. It is time to put an end to all this.

It is necessary to stop the conveyor of the arms race, to reject confrontation, and every step in this direction would not only ensure greater security for all, but would also make it possible to release resources to solve truly vital problems, in particular for the struggle against poverty and backwardness.

'Anti-Syrian' Hysteria

LD111707 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Leonid Ponomarve writes:

The media of official propaganda of the USA, Israel, Great Britain and some other of Washington's allies are conducting a campaign of malicious slander against Syria, alleging that it is implicated in terrorism. In order to whip the anti-Syrian hysteria still more, London announced the expulsion of three members of staff of the Syrian Embassy out of Britain. Commenting on this action, the newspaper "OBSERVER" notes that Syria will undoubtedly be regarding the measures taken by Britain's Foreign Office as part of a joint campaign directed by the United States and Israel.

The masterminds of that campaign see no need to exert themselves over much and repeat their usual allegations. While the anti-Syrian hysteria is being gradually whipped up, the arguments advanced in an effort to confirm allegations against Syria are very much the same as those that were used by Washington in the preparization and for justifying the air strikes on Libya.

They act in accordance with the principle: Slander first and then insist on this slander as proof. It can be recalled how frenziedly they in Washington were asserting that the explosion in a West Berlin discotheque last month had been the handiwork of Libya. Making a reference to "British and West German investigators", the Bonn correspondent of the newspaper "NEW YORK TIMES" writes that they "have information strongly suggesting that Syria plotted a terrorist bombing in West Berlin."

So, first they shamelessly slandered one Arab country and later subjected it to a bombing strike and now lies are uttered against another country. And this is done to condition the public opinion of Western countries to an attack on Syria. It should be noted that the plans to prepare an Israeli attack are reported in the U.S. press.

Instead of heeding the voice of the world public that demands the easing of tension in the Mediterranean area, the United States continues fabricating false accusations against governments that annoy it so that under the pretext of combatting terrorism to practice widely the policy of state terrorism and international brigandage.

U.S. Covers for Israel

LD102113 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Washington May 10 TASS -- The United States is trying to conceal from the public the preparations which are being made with U.S. assistance by Tel Aviv which intends to commit an aggression against Syria. Charles Redman, a spokesman of the U.S Department of State, in his statement for the press tried to set up a kind of "smokescreen".

According to him, the U.S. Administration's representatives conducting talks with Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin had received no indication that Israel intends to attack Syria and that the situation in the frontline area ostensibly confirmed this conclusion. In a lenghty statement the Department of State in every way sought to smooth over the sharp tone of the Israeli visitor who, according to a report of the CBS TV network, directly stated during conversations in Washington that Israel would deliver a blow on Syria soon.

U.S. 'ACTIVELY STUDYING' NEW SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

LD090926 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Washington May 9 TASS -- The United States Administration is 'actively studying the question of applying new sanctions against sovereign Libya which Washington summarily accuses of supporting international terrorism. This was confirmed on Thursday by Larry Speakes, deputy press secretary of the White House.

He declined to give any details of sanctions under consideration but made it clear that measures to 'influence' Libya are being also studied by the governments of the USA's allied countries. According to the WASHINGTON POST newspaper, the U.S. Administration expects, in particular to achieve either complete closure of the missions of the Libyan national air company in West European countries or a sharp cut in the number of flights operated by it.

'Anti-French Attitude' Noted

LD112010 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- The refusal of Paris to support the U.S. aggression against Libya and to allow the overflight of U.S. bombers over the French territory caused in the USA an outbreak of anti-French sentiments bordering on hysteria, "IZVESTIYA's own correspondent in Paris writes today.

The United States accused France of all mortal sins, levelled insults at it. Calls were made to boycott French goods, not to drink French wines and so on and so forth. These anti-French attitudes were whipped up in every way at official level and in the U.S. press, the newspaper writes.

The arrogance of Americans with regard to Western European is boundless. At a briefing in the White House before the meeting of the seven in Tokyo, a spokesman for the U.S. Department of State described the French president as the prime minister and the premier as the foreign minister. In this case, it is believed in Paris commonplace American ignorance was blended with the desire to humiliate French state leaders, the newspaper sums up.

REPORT ON YANG DEZHI'S ACTIVITIES IN U.S.

OW111303 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, continues his visit in the United States. His visit will last 16 days.

While in Washington, he had talks with ranking U.S. military and political personnel. He is now touring various cites in the United States.

According to the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, Yang Dezhi and his entourage were to visit U.S. military facilities and view military technology. The Chinese military delegation ends its tour with a visit to the Hawaiian islands.

Foreign news agencies have reported that the U.S.-China talks held in Washington discussed sales of U.S. weapons to China, joint military exercises, and U.S. warships' entry into Chinese ports.

U.S. BOOSTER ROCKET REPORTEDLY EXPLODED IN APRIL

LD100720 Moscow TASS in English 0657 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Paris May 10 TASS -- The American Administration has concealed the fact that a Nike Orion rocket blew up shortly after launching on April 25.

According to FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY, quoting American space researches, the accident occurred several seconds after the rocket was lauched from the White Sands missile range. The rocket was destroyed on the command from ground control and its so-called meteorological equipment was jettisoned.

The agency observed that this was the fourth accident involving U.S. booster rockets this year, marked by the tragic disaster of the space shuttle Challenger and the explosions of the Titan and Delta rockets.

According to experts, the too frequent failures in the implementation of the U.S. space programmes questioned Washington's assurances of "efficiency and reliability" of such a system as the space-based "defence shield."

FORMER STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE ON KAL INCIDENT

PM091135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "A Planned Act"]

[Text] San Francisco, 8 May -- The incident in the Soviet Far East in September 1983, in the course of which a South Korean spy plane invaded Soviet airspace, was a provocation carefully planned by the United States with the aim of "probing" the USSR's air defense system in that region. New evidence of this is provided by an interview with John Keppel, a former U.S. State Department employee. published by UPI.

After carrying out a thorough study of the available information, Keppel came to the conclusion that the navigation equipment on board the violator plane enabled its crew to determine their whereabouts accurately. The pilots knew that they had entered the USSR's airspace, the former U.S. State Department employee stressed. At the same time, he said, with the aim of misleading the Soviet ground tracking stations about the true whereabouts of the spy plane (flight 007), another South Korean airliner was brought into operation, following a parallel course (flight 015).

Moreover, Keppel stated, tape recordings of the conversations of ground in fall 1983 were first "processed" and censored with a view to "concealing the events which preceded the incident of 1 September."

Keppel's opinoin that the incident in the Soviet Far East was a carefully prepared act was shared by Larry Porter, a civil aviation consultant. A modern passenger aircraft, he stated, simply cannot "accidentally" deviate from its course by more than 500 km.

Observers note that there is a great deal of evidence of direct participation by the special services, the Pentagon, and other U.S. departments in the incident in the Soviet Far East. However, the U.S. authorities, who used the provocation, at the time, in order to achieve their own selfish political goals, are trying in every way to dissociate themselves from the act which they organized.

CIA TO USE SOMOZA GANGS ON U.S. MISSILES

LD111453 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 May 86

[Report by U.S. correspondent Vladimir Gerasichev]

[Text] The DAILY WORLD, quoting the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation CBC, has reported that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency intends to use the Somoza gangs to organize acts of terrorism against U.S. diplomatic missions in Central America. The spy department's plan amounts to accusing Nicaragua of complicity in sabotage organized by the CIA specialists themselves, thus deceiving the U.S. Congress, in particular, those congressmen who are opposed to military aid to the bandit contra formations. This would clear the way for a U.S. aggression to be mounted against Nicaragua. Washington is trying to find a pretext for yet another military adventure against the Nicaraguan people; but insofar as no such pretext exists, it is being invented and organized with the help of the CIA.

Central America is not the only region where the U.S. military is straining to show its strength. THE NEW YORK POST reports that the Pentagon is working on plans for a new strike at Libya, this time using cruise missiles. The press testifies that ships armed with missiles of this type will be sent to the Mediterranean. It is perfectly obvious that the militaristic fever of the generals, combined with the neoglobalism of the politicians, produces an explosive mixture that represents a growing danger to all the peoples of the world.

'OCEAN VENTURE-86' TERMED SECOND GRENADA 'INVASION'

LD091337 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 8 May 86

[By TASS Political Observer Nikolay Chigir]

[Text] Moscow, 8 May (TASS) -- Two and a half years after the armed reprisal against independent Grenada, U.S. forces have once again returned to that Caribbean island.

The Pentagon's soldiers, as NBC has reported, are alighting from helicopters that are crisscrossing the territory of Grenada. On this occasion, the activity is due to one of the stages in the large-scale U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean codenamed "Ocean Venture -86."

At the end of 1983, in an unprecedented action of international piracy, the United States occupied Grenada. And now, as we see, they are using the island, which has in effect been converted into their protectorate, for preparing new armed interventions against other states. "Ocean Venture-86" are by no means ordinary military exercises. They are another insolent demonstration of U.S. military might, which is called upon to intimidate the people of the whole continent and to show that the U.S. power, resting on armed force, spreads over all the Western Hemisphere. This was also acknowledged with blatant cynicism by a U.S. Navy representative, who declared that the purpose of the current war games is to demonstrate the U.S. ability to make use of its military might wherever, in Washington's view, "a threat might arise" to its interests.

The gangster-type punishment of Grenada in 1983 was among the first steps taken by the Washington administration toward implementing its doctrine of "neoglobalism." Since then, the appetites of the creators of this hegemonist doctrine have become increasingly insatiable. As shown by the recent U.S. aggression against Libya and the criminal U.S. interference in Lebanon, Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, and Central America, the Washington leadership is attempting to claim the right on a global scale to decide the destiny of people and to trample on their freedom and independence.

As for the present -- the second -- U.S. invasion of Grenada, one of its immediate objectives, as is indicated by the reports of foreign, including U.S. mass media, is to test operations to carry out a seaborne landing of troops in Nicaragua, the country that is currently the main target of Washington's aggressive designs in the Western Hemisphere. Preparations for a U.S. infantry invasion of that country are, as is known, taking place in the course of the virtually endless series of the Pentagon's military exercises in Honduras.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES emphasizes, while examining the U.S. anti-Nicaraguan policy, Washington keeps on asserting: "I am the law." The newspaper anxiously states that, in the opinion of the White House, the United States has been given the "legitimate right" to undertake any actions against Nicaragua, including those involving the use of armed force. The clouds above Nicaragua are thickening. This is indicated both by the increasing U.S. saber rattling around the country and by Washington's plans for extending the undeclared war against Nicaragua with the help of the mercenary bands of "contras" and by the U.S. Administration's torpedoing of all initiatives toward a peaceful settlement in Central America, especially those put forward by the Contadora countries.

There is no doubt that the "Ocean Venture-86" maneuvers form part of Washington's preparations for large-scale aggression in Central America with the aim of overthrowing, as it is bluntly put by highly placed representatives of the U.S. Administration, Nicaragua's Sandinist government. This is fresh evidence for the total identification of the doctrine of "neoglobalism" and Washington's policy of international terrorism.

AFP: PRAVDA NOTES IMPROVEMEMT IN RELATIONS WITH PRC

HK121106 Hong Kong AFP in English 1036 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 12 (AFP) -- Alluding to "a certain improvement" in Sino-Soviet relations, the Soviet Union on Monday called for an active participation by the "great Chinese people" in Asian and Pacific peace efforts.

"Lasting security in the Asia-Pacific region is unthinkable without the active participation in the process of the great Chinese people," the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, PRAVDA, said.

The PRAVDA article, lauding Beijing's position on disarmament and "against the militarization of space," said the Soviet Union and China, the "two nuclear powers" in Asia, "have commited themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons."

"We can speak with satisfaction of a certain improvement in Sino-Soviet relations," even if "differences remain, notably in the approach to a series of international problems," said the daily.

Improved relations between Moscow and Beijing have, since 1982, manifested themselves in a sharp jump in commercial exchanges.

But, in Beijing's eyes, those improvements are offset by Moscow's continued support for Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia, the presence of the Soviet Army in Afghanistan, and Soviet troop concentrations along the Chinese border. These three points for China constitute a major obstacle to normalization of relations with Moscow.

"Another thing is evident," said PRAVDA, "and that is the possibility in numerous cases of working together (with China), of developing cooperation based on equality and on the fundamental condition of not bringing harm to a third country."

"Potential for cooperation between the USSR and China is enormous, and the use of these reserves would evidently be useful to security in Asia," the paper said.

The volume of commercial exchange between the two countries grew from 490 million roubles (637 million dollars) in 1983 to nearly one billion roubles (1.3 dollars) last year.

CONTRACT FOR ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES SIGNED IN BEIJING

LD081231 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0832 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (TASS) -- Representatives of foreign trade organizations of the Soviet Union and the PRC have signed a contract here on the supply to the PRC of 100 main-line electric locomotives.

The document also provides for the training in the USSR of Chinese technical personnel, technical cooperation during the guarantee period, and the rendering of other services. The contract for the supply of main-line electric locomotives was signed in accordance with the Soviet-Chinese agreement on trade turnover and payments for 1986-1990.

NAKASONE PUTS 'BRAVE FACE' ON RESULTS OF TOKYO SUMMIT

LD082314 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin reports:

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan held a press conference for Japanese reporters on the results of the summit meeting of seven major capitalist nations that had ended here. The first question put to the prime minister was whether he held that the conference had ended in utter fiasco for Japan. The head of the government hastily answered that he "does not think so". However, in the opinion of "AKAHATA" newspaper, Nakasone now clearly tries to put a brave face on the matter.

On what did Japan count when preparing for the meeting of the seven? The newspaper "MAINICHI" reports today that on the eve of the meeting the prime minister promised to the Japanese business and political circles to get from the participants in the Tokyo meeting support for Japan's efforts to arrest the spiralling of the yen rate against the U.S. dollar, the spiralling arranged by the United States. Within less than a year, the rate of the Japanese currency increased by nearly 40 percent. While ten months ago a dollar was exchanged on money markets of the world for 250 yen, during the work of the meeting of the seven its rate against yen dropped to nearly 160 yen, an all time low in the history of the Japanese-American relations.

A sharp increase of the rate of the yen which has become a result of the United States machinations aimed at arresting by any means the flow of Japanese goods to the U.S. market, has led to a serious worsening of the situation in the Japanese industries producing goods for export.

Because of the fiasco that the Japanese premier had suffered at the Tokyo meeting, he came under strong criticism by the Japanese business circles, politicians and even within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party he heads. Nakasone sought to get as a result of the meeting an additional chance to extend his stay on the posts of the chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party and the head of the cabinet of ministers. His major failure has eroded his positions considerably. After the Tokyo meeting, the prime minister has landed in an extremely difficult situation, "MAINICHI" sums up.

KOVALENKO MEETS WITH JAPANESE SOCIALISTS

LD111941 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 10 TASS -- A delegation of party functionaries of the CPSU headed by deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kovalenko met on Friday with chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialists Party of Japan Masahi Ishibashi.

Questions of cooperation of the two parties in the struggle against nuclear menace, for the consolidation of peace and security in the area of Asia and the Pacific, the further widening of the ties between the CPSU and the Socialist Party of Japan were discussed during a friendly conversation in which member of the Central Executive Committee, head of the International Bureau of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan Chisato Tatebayashi took part. Masashi Ishibashi said that the Socialist Party of Japan intends to continue adhering in its policy to the provisions of the joint communique adopted as a result of the meeting between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and Masahi Ishibashi in Moscow in September 1985.

TASS NOTES JAPAN-U.S. EXERCISE ANNOUNCEMENT

LD080622 Moscow TASS in English 0611 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 8 TASS -- The command of the Japanese Air Force has announced the holding of Joint Japanese-U.S. Exercises in the western part of Honshu Island. "Aerial combats" over the Japanese islands will be staged by F-15 and F-4 fighter planes from the Japanese Air Force base of Nyutabaru and U.S. planes of Marine aviation from Iwakuni Base near Hiroshima. The exercises are to be held on May 12-16.

GROWING RESISTANCE IN ROK CAUSES CONCERN FOR U.S.

LD072058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 7 May 86

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] Judging by reports from Washington, the growing wave of protests against the dictatorial regime in South Korea has been causing serious concern in U.S. ruling circles. According to REUTER reports, for example, a representative of the State Department said that violent unrest in South Korean towns has been hampering the democratization of the Seoul regime while the Washington administration is, allegedly, standing up for democratization.

Here is our commentary presented by Boris Andrianov:

If we believe the statements by Washington officials for even a moment, it will seem that it is the U.S. authorities who are primarily interested in establishing democratic rule in South Korea. Just look what humane aims the Americans are pursuing there, whereas the South Koreans themselves are thwarting the country's democratizations by taking part in mass protest movements against the Seoul regime. These arguments, if one may call them so, reek of hypocrisy. Washington is resorting to it again, expecting to distort the meaning of current events in South Korea and, through this, as the phrase goes, to shift the blame on to somebody else.

Meanwhile, the cause for the current highly turbulent actions of the people in the south of the Korean Peninsula is fairly clear. It is the growing dissatisfaction of the broadest masses of the South Korean population with Washington's policies that has turned South Korea into a bulwark of the U.S. militarist course in the Far East and has led to the maintenance of an antipopular regime there. Obeying the will of foreign capital, South Korea has become a source of cheap labor and a sphere of relentless and very sophisticated exploitation of working people. Millions of South Koreans are feeling the consequences of such a transformation in the most direct way -- by experiencing ever increasing hardship and deprivation.

It is quite natural that the country's democratic public discerns a direct link between the misfortunes that have befallen South Korea and the rule of dictator Chon Tu-hwan, who came to power with the United States most actively aiding and abetting him. It was precisely this which brought about the movement for the democratization of South Korean internal political life. This movement immediately requested the revision of the so-called constitution, imposed by Chon Tu-hwan, with the aim of giving the people the right to elect the president directly. Having perceived in this demand a threat to his authority, the Seoul ruler responded to it with the most brutal repression against the opposition. By doing so, he has, in fact, declared false Washington's assertions alleging that the U.S. authorities are in favor of the democratization of the system in South Korea.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH BACKS USSR ARMS CURB INITIATIVES

PM021440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Realistic Initiatives": "J. Batmonh: We Express Our Full Support"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 Apr -- The MPRP and the Mongolian Government wholeheartedly welcome and fully support the new initiatives contained in the 23 April 1986 Soviet Government statement. J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural said this, speaking at the Ulaanbaatar city party conference here.

The Mongolian people, the speaker emphasized, regard these proposals of the Land of the Soviets as an important step toward the relaxation of tension in the Asian and Pacific region and toward the creation of favorable conditions for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between states in the interests of strengthening peace and security not just in this area but throughout the world.

Displaying a sense of responsibility for the fate of the world, the Mongolian leader said, the Soviet Union is making persistent efforts with a view to improving the international situation, ending the arms race, and preventing it from spreading to space. Cogent proof of this is provided by the USSR's approach to questions of international relations: its profoundly considered program for the complete elimination of all arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the current century, the banning of space-strike arms, the proposal put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress on the principles for creating a comprehensive system of international security, and its unilateral introduction of a moratorium on all nuclear explosions which was extended more than once. Another confirmation of the USSR's resolve to do everything in its power to halt the arms race was the proposal for the reduction of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Berlin.

The ideas of the 27th CPSU Congress are a source of inspiration for the MPRP, J. Batmonh said.

PRAVDA CITES NAJIBULLAH REMARKS AT TRIBAL MEETING

PM091051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Najib Meets With Tribal Representatives"]

[Text] Kabul, 8 May -- As the BAKHTAR agency reports, Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, has met with tribal elders. Taking part in the meeting were 400 representatives of various tribes, including the Mohmand, Salarzoy, Atmankheyl, Mushwani, Afredi, Shenwar, Varakzoy, Wazir, and Mahsud tribes.

Comrade Najib dwelt on questions of the settlement of the DRA situation and noted the increase in the country's prestige in the international arena. He stressed the importance of further strengthening Afghan-Soviet friendship and expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for the great, all-around assistance accorded to democratic Afghanistan.

The PDPA Central Committee general secretary called on the tribes to play an effective part in the defense of Afghanistan's independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty and noted the great significance of the strengthening of the unity of all tribes and ethnic groups.

The participants in the meeting declared their support for the Afghan people's just struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction.

AFGHAN LEADERS ATTEND FUNCTION MARKING GERMAN DEFEAT

LD101838 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Kabul, May 8, BAKHTAR -- Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA CC, Comrade Babrak Karmal, Politburo member and president of the Revolutionary Council and Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Politburo member of the PDPA CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers participated at a function held on the 41st anniversary celebration of triumph over Hitlerite fascism at the headquarters of the Limited Contingents of the Soviet Union.

Talking at the function, Babrak Karmal on behalf of the party, state and the people of the DRA expressed his gratitude on the timely assistance of the Soviet Armed Forces to the people of Afghanistan against the undeclared war of reaction and imperialism.

The Afghan-Soviet friendship founded by Lenin the great will last for ever, said Babrak Karmal.

BAKHTAR REPORTS BOMB BLASTS IN REBEL CAMPS

LD110702 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 11 TASS -- According to a BAKHTAR agency report, a powerful bomb blast killed three people and badly injured another eleven in Warsaq camp (the North-Eastern Border Province of Pakistan), where counter-revolutionary bandits of the so-called Islamic Party are undergoing military training.

Four people were killed and six injured in an explosion of a mine planted in Naser Bag camp.

Explosions are also reported from other areas, including on the outskirts of Peshawar. Strife in the Afghan counter-revolutionary camp carries a heavy toll of lives also among the local inhabitants. In some localities great damage has been done to apartment houses.

The inhabitants of the province suffering from the outrages of the bandits have demanded that the Pakistani authorities immediately send Afghan counter-revolutionaries out of their land.

PAKISTAN TO RECEIVE FRG-MADE HELICOPTERS

LD120849 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] New Delhi May 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Arkamlito reports:

Pakistan is to receive from the FRG 80 newest combatant helicopters. As is reported by the Indian newspaper daily [as received], with reference to well-informed sources, a contract for their delivery has already been drawn up, this evincing consolidation of military links between Islamabad and NATO countries.

Helicopters are equipped with night vision instruments, electronic equipment to detect enemy radars, air-to-air and air-to-ground missiles, machine guns. The newspaper stresses that these lethal "flying tanks" will largely add to the strike might of the Pakistani Armed Forces.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SRI LANKA

PM090856 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.A. Kuptsov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Vologda CPSU Obkom, left Moscow for Colombo 5 May at the invitation of the Sri Lanka Communist Party Central Committee.

POLYAKOV, UK OFFICIALS DISCUSS MIDDLE EAST IN LONDON

LD091818 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] London May 9 TASS -- Soviet-British consultations on the Middle East and on individual aspects of a Middle East settlement took place in London on May 8. The Soviet side was represented by V.P. Polyakov, a member of the collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the British side by D. Mayers, assistant to the permanent deputy minister for Foreign and Commonwealth Office of Bratain.

The Soviet officials was received by the minister of state for Foreign and Commonwealth Office, R.T. Renton.

TASS NOTES UK DECISION TO EXPEL SYRIAN DIPLOMATS

LD110824 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] London May 10 TASS -- The British Foreign Office announced that three Syrian diplomats are expelled from the country. It has not given an official explanation of the reasons. This step was taken in the framework of a campaign of slander unleashed in Britain against a numberof Arab states that are conducting an independent foreign policy course and refuse to yield to the diktat of the U.S. Administration. The PRESS ASSOCIATION news agency notes in this connection that the British Conservative government is again in the front ranks of those forces in Western Europe which at the bid of the USA took the road of the aggravation of relations with the Middle East regimes that annoy Washington.

SYRIAN EMBASSY STATEMENT ON EL AL BOMB ATTEMPT CITED

LD090850 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] London May 8 TASS -- The Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic in Britain made here a statement in connection with the attempts of the ruling circles of Western countries, primarily the USA, to hold that country responsible for "involvement in terrorism," in particular, for "planning" the blast of an Israeli plane in London's Heathrow International Airport on April 1.

A flagrant campaign is being conducted against Syria with the only purpose of "justifying an Israeli-American militarist action against our country," the statement says. The embassy "categorically rejects" any involvement in any terrorist activities in Britain, the statement stresses.

ACCIDENT AT BRITISH NUCLEAR POWER PLANT REPORTED

LD091519 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] London May 9 TASS -- A nuclear reactor at the Hinckley Point power station near the town of Bridgewater in Britain was shut down today after an accident involving its electric energy supply system. A spokesman for the country's Central Electricity Generating Board said that the accident had not led to a radioactive leak and there were no casualties. Nevertheless, an inquiry was launched to investigate the mishap and is expected to take about a week. This is not the first accident at the Hinckley Point station. Last October a boiler pipe burst there and a large amount of water was contaminated and in November 15 tons of carbon dioxide escaped from a reactor.

AL-ZU'BI CONFERS WITH SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE OFFICIAL

JN101343 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Damascus -- Olgar Bagir Slemanov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has reaffirmed his country's firm support for the liberation struggle waged by the Arab people in Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting the aggressive imperialist and Zionist schemes against the Arab region. Slemanov expressed his great admiration for the cultural accomplishments in Syria despite the current circumstances.

He made his remarks when People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received Slemanov and his delegation this morning along with the deputy chairman of the Syrian-USSR Solidarity Committee and USSR Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov.

Al-Zu'bi stressed that Syria is firm in its militant stands under President Hafiz al-Asad and emphasized Syria's solid resistance and confrontation of all forms of pressures and threats against it and the Arab nation by relying on its own resources and on the assistance of the forces of peace and progress led by the friendly USSR. Al-Zu'bi highly appreciated the USSR's stand in supporting of the just Arab causes. He also hailed the firm relations based on the friendship and cooperation treaty between Syria and the USSR, including the strong parliamentarian relations characterized by understanding, cooperation, and coordination on bilateral and international levels concerning all issues of mutual interest.

Talks End

JN101908 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Damascus -- The final session of talks between the Syrian Solidarity Committee delegation led by Comrade Ahmad al-As'ad, deputy chairman of the committee, and the Soviet Solidarity Committee delegation led by Comrade Olgar Bagir Slemanov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, was held at the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee headquarters in Damascus at 1800 today. During this session, the two sides completed discussion of the two committees' activities and cooperation between them. The two sides also stressed the need to promote these activities based on the distinguished relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPSU and between the peoples of the two friendly countries whose firm bases were laid by Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary.

The guest delegation stressed the USSR's principled and firm support for our people's struggle for liberation and for our country's principled stand under President Hafiz al-Asad to confront the imperialist U.S. hegemony and the expansionist Israeli aggression against the Arab nation.

IZVESTIYA: SYRIA 'THREATENED' WITH ARMED AGGRESSION

PM121118 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Press Service report: "Israel Stoking Tension"]

[Text] Quoting informed sources, Western television is reporting the possibility of a new Israeli armed attack on Syria. ABC informed its viewers that the possibility of a confrontation with Syria is being persistently raised by Tel Aviv in order to prepare the country's public for military actions.

An anti-Syrian campaign, based on false accusations of "international terrorism", is being whipped up in the United States and Israel. It was no accident, in the opinion of observers, that the beginning of the campaign coincided with the end of the "Big Seven" summit in Tokyo. At the summit the head of the U.S. Administration persuaded the allies to agree to an Israeli attack on Syria. The French newspaper L'HUMANITE reports that during Israeli Defense Minister Rabin's visit to the United States he informed the U.S. partners about preparations for armed action against Syria.

Not a month has passed since the barbaric U. S. attack on Libya, and another Arab state -- Syria -- is being threatened with armed aggression, the Algerian newspaper AL-SHA'B writes. This is being done on the basis of a previous scenario -- through falsified accusations against Damascus of "terrorist actions" and provocative military preparations on the Syrian border.

The pooling of U.S. and Israeli efforts is also pointed out by the newspaper AL-MASA'. The U.S. Administration is afraid of repeating an aggressive raid such as was the one against Libya, since it would encounter widespread condemnation of such actions. It would be hard for the White House to find a better executor for the implementation of its designs than Israel, AL-MASA' stresses.

Syria is fully resolved to continue its principled anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist course, Syrian President H. al-Asad stated on receiving a delegation from the Arab Lawyers Federation. He stressed that despite the threats from Washington and Tel Aviv Syria will combat U.S.-Israeli aspirations in the Near East with all the means at its disposal. The Syrian people, H. al-Asad said, are looking to the future with confidence and optimism. All the world's peace-loving forces are on Syria's side.

Surguchev Comments

LD112110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 May 86

["Latest news" commentary by Igor Surguchev]

[Text] According to reports from London, Thatcher's cabinet has decided to expel three Syrian diplomats from Britain on the pretext of their involvement in terrorist activity. The Syrian Embassy in Britain has denied the accusations directed at its personnel and has stated that it has not had nor does it have at present any connection with any terrorist acts committed in Britain Here is a latest news commentary by Igor Surguchev .

The circumstance in which the anti-Syrian action has been taken by the British authorities just now, when Washington and Tel Aviv are whipping up a hostile propaganda campaign against Syria resembling the one that preceded the piratic U.S. attack on Libya, attracts one's attention. Unsubstantiated accusations of being party to international terrorism are being brought against Damascus, as they have been against Tripoli.

To the accompaniment of these accusations, a criminal military sortie against Syria is, to all appearances, being prepared. And Israel intends to take over the baton of U.S. state terrorism, with the blessing of the White House, of course. The CBS and NBC television companies have reported, referring to well-informed sources, about Israeli planes ready to strike against Syria. After the U.S. air raid on Libya, NBC noted, Syria may become a target of Israeli aggression. Given the atmosphere of anti-Syrian hysteria whipped up by Washington and Tel Aviv, the decision by Thatcher's government to expel Syrian diplomats is apparently supposed to supply a specific cause for military action against Syria and to serve as an excuse for it.

Having embarked upon the slippery road of unreserved support for the policy of state terrorism and having recently become an accomplice to the American aggression against Libya, the British Tories are hastening to do another favor for the overseas neoglobalists and their Israeli stooges, especially as the British prime minister plans to make an official visit to Israel soon. The United States, Israel, and Britain are obviously acting jointly, preparing the ground for a punitive armed operation against Syria. Why do they want to punish this Arab country? Simply because, like Libya, it is carrying out the policy of active counteraction to intrigues by imperialism and Zionism in the Near East and struggling for a just settlement for the Near East crisis, while thwarting attempts by the ruling circles of the United States and Israel to impose capitulatory peace conditions on the Arab peoples. It is exactly this which contains the real cause for the campaign of threats directed at Syria and the aggressive actions being planned against it.

PLO Official on Planned Attack

LD111611 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 11 May 86

["Israel Prepares for Aggression Against Syria" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Kuwait May 11 TASS -- Member of the Central Committee of the Palestine national liberation movement Fatah, Salah Khalaf, said in an interveiw to the newspaper "AL BAYAN" which appears in the United Arab Emirates that he has trustworthy information about Israel's plans to attack Syria. When asked about the source of this information, Salah Khalaf said that this is a highly reliable source, the same source from which the Palestine Liberation Organisation received true information about the prepared Isreali invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

ENVOY TO LIBYA CONFIRMS GORBACHEV AID OFFER

LD102319 Tripoli Television in Arabic 2122 GMT 10 May 86

[Interview with USSR Ambassador to Libya Oleg Gerasimovich Peresypkin by unidentified correspondent; Peresypkin in Arabic; date and place not given -- live or recorded -- monitored in progress]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] ... We will discuss a number of issues with him. Good evening. [Peresypkin] Good evening.

[Peresypkin] Good evening.

[Correspondent] The situation in the Mediterranean is currently characterized by acute tension; the U.S. Government is trying to provoke the people of the Jamahiriyah, and carried out an armed aggression on the towns of Tripoli and Banghazi 3 weeks ago. The situation in the Mediterranean region is still characterized by this acute tension. How does the Soviet Union view this aggressive U.S. policy against Libya?

[Peresypking] First of all, I would like to offer profound thanks to Jamahiriyah television for this good opportunity to discuss some world issues with you. Regarding the Mediterranean, we consider that this region has at present become a region of international tension that is very threatening to peace and security. We are following up the situation in this region and it is possible for us to say that we firmly welcome the proposals made by the leaders of the 1 September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, regarding making this region one of peace, cooperation, and trade. Therefore, we condemn the current U.S. military presence and all the current U.S. maneuvers, (?and not only of the United States) but also those of some NATO countries, and the direct attack on the Jamahiriyah which took place 3 weeks ago. We consider the Mediterranean region, which has an old history and old and noble civilization, in [words indistinct] peace and security.

Regarding the recent U.S. attack, the Soviet people and its leadership strongly condemned this. I believe that the Libyan Arab people and the masses in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah are well aware of all the measures taken by the Soviet Union. We consider the Jamahiriyah to be a friendly country, and for this reason we are bound to be beside the Libyan Arab people in times of trial and difficulty. I would only like to tell you that the Soviet people went out into the streets of Moscow and demonstrated outside the U.S. Embassy there, and many delegations from all strata of Soviet society went to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow to protest and condemn this aggression. This is at the popular level.

At the international level we made great efforts at the United Nations in coordination with the Libyan Arab representative to condemn and denounce. Brother Comrade Gorbachev sent many messages, and I can say that I had the great honor of conveying them to the brother leader. He not only expressed condemnation, but also the USSR's wish to offer every [kind] of assistance to raise the standard of the Libyan Arab Army's defense.

I can say on this occasion that the Americans have not succeeded in their aggression against the Libyan Arab people. The Americans used a great number of planes, not only those in the Mediterranean on board the three aircraft carriers, but also called up some planes in Britain. This means that the Libyan Arab people are considered by the U.S. to be a militarized people, a strong people, and to strike them they must call for assistance from other quarters.

In these circumstances I can stress to you as a representative of the Soviet Union and as a person who likes the Libyan Arab people that we are with the Libyan Arab people and will continue to fulfill our commitments toward your people so that the people in the Jamahiriyah and those in the Mediterranean can live in peace and in fruitful cooperation with all countries.

[Correspondent] Dr Oleg, the world's most industrialized seven states convened a summit in Tokyo this week and issued a communique regarded by observers as a declaration of war against a small state, Libya. How does the Soviet Union regard such conferences which usually are devoted to the service of capitalism?

[Peresypkin] As a matter of fact, we believe that very great difficulties exist in the capitalist world and that these states meet to try to resolve these issues and economic disputes. We consider that this naturally exists in the capitalist world, in the imperialist world, and the colonialist world; it exists as a [word indistinct] question, that is it does before anything else. [sentence as heard]

Regarding the Tokyo meeting, it is known that they have met, as they have said, to study economic issues. But, in reality, they made decisions during the meeting against Libya first but also against the Soviet Union.

With respect to what the Americans and the Western states call Libyan terrorism, we have never believed nor do we now believe that the Jamahiriyah has a hand in any of this terrorism. We have had contacts with Libyan officials at all levels and also at the popular level, and I know that the Libyan Arab people denounce, like any other people, all of these events wherever they happen, in Europe, Asia or Latin America.

It is for this reason that we believe that the justification and the idle talk about this terrorism are groundless; we do not believe this and we do not believe that anything of this kind has anything to do with the Libyan Arab people.

That is why, and most regrettably, the U.S. allies adopted this decision under great U.S. pressure and cited the Jamahiriyah by name. This is not correct and we assert that this does not now nor will it ever help in resolving or reducing tension in the Mediterranean.

Obviously, we welcome the initiative of the Foreign Liaison Bureau to call the ambassadors and to explain the Jamahiriyah's position. We have read this in the newspapers in the Jamahiriyah. We believe that political action must continue with European officials and those of other states in order to convince them that there is no need to speak on this subject. It is irrelevant. We must talk and think how it will be possible to turn the Mediterranean into a lake of peace, security, and cooperation.

[Correspondent] Concerning the subject of international relations, the fourth round of the Geneva talks resumed this week, on 7 May, between the Soviet Union and the U.S. Government. However, the U.S. Government increasingly violated the Geneva spirit in recent months and also the previous conventions on reducing arms. How does the Soviet Union view this new round of talks, particularly in light of the recent U.S. violations following its aggression against the Jamahiriyah?

[Peresypkin] I can say that we have a peace program which Comrade Gorbachev announced 15 January. We have had the party congress and we have affirmed this program. A studied and principled line exists in the Soviet Union that does everything to preserve international peace and security.

Therefore, we take advantage of every opportunity, even a very small one, to reach an agreement with the Americans or other Western countries whatever it may be. The Geneva talks are concerned with strategic weapons, and as you rightly said, it is the fourth round. This means we have met the Americans and discussed these isses with them. We can point out with great regret that we have not succeeded in this, because success is not only dependent upon the Soviet Union's stand, but is also dependent upon the U.S. stand. We have noticed that the Americans are not serious and do not want an understanding with us on this issue. We can point out that the barbarous attack against the Jamahiriyah 3 weeks ago was destructive to the spirit of Geneva, destructive to detente, and destructive to all international laws. [Words indistinct] these circumstances we do not know how this round of talks will progress, but we are hopeful that the U.S. Administration might understand [words indistinct] its selfish interests; that is to make an effort or a step to reach an agreement on nuclear disarmament and to alleviate tension in Europe, the Mediterranean region, or other regions.

[Correspondent] A final question, Dr Oleg, deals with the clamor raised by Western circles and Western media on the Chernobyl incident.

[Peresypkin] You know that Chernobyl is one of the nuclear electric [power] stations, as they are called in Arabic [kahranawawiyah], that we have. I can say frankly that we are working in this direction of industrialization because we believe that the use of oil or natural gas to generate electricity is coming to an end; that is, there are other materials to produce electricity like the atom [dharrah] and atomic power stations. I can reveal that in our economic cooperation with the Jamahiriyah we have an idea for cooperation in the construction of a nuclear power station which will help the Libyan Arab people to economize in the production of their oil.

There are many stations in the Soviet Union and in every station, like in any factory or plant or anything, there is bound to be a technical incident. A technical incident occurred at Chernobyl, located in the Ukrainian Republic, north of the town of Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine. We can say that this is a normal incident and there is nothing abnormal, but the media in the West, especially in the United States, took advantage of this and babbled about danger and radiation and that kind of thing. We believe that this is not true; we have official and unofficial information from the Soviet Union stating that the incident is now being settled and there is, therefore, no danger, not to the people who live around this area nor to other peoples. The Americans even used this incident [words indistinct] decision in Tokyo and talked about the lack of information. We want to say that the same kind of incident has occurred in nuclear power stations in the United States, Britain, and other countries. We also say that the nuclear tests carried out by the United States in the Nevada region or even France, which carries out tests near Australia, are much more dangerous than the incident that occurred in the Soviet Union.

We also have information that the nuclear submarines which cross the Mediterranean... [Peresypkin changes thought] we even have information that there was an incident near you in Gibraltar -- the Strait of Gibraltar: A U.S. submarine, the Atlanta came up in the Strait of Gibraltar [words indistinct]. This is nuclear, and this incident may have a negative effect upon the Mediterranean and neighboring areas. I can tell you and affirm that there is no danger to the Soviet people as a result of this incident, nor to other neighboring peoples, and these talks which exist and all these lies are not true. This is only a way to worry public opinion, to divert attention and concern to other issues that are not related. We believe this is not true and we are very sorry that the Americans are using this incident for these bad objectives.

[Correspondent] Thank Dr Oleg and thanks to our viewers.

AL-QADHDHAFI CONTRASTS U.S., SOVIET POLICIES

LD091509 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Tripoli May 9 TASS -- The U.S. barbarous act of aggression against the Libyan people is a part of the "crusade" unleashed by American imperialism against the entire Arab world and its aim is to strike a blow to the Arab nation, to split up its ranks and to frustrate a just settlement of the Palestinian problem, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan Revolution, told the population of Banghazi.

Dozens of planes with their deadly cargo were sent against Libyan cities and communities, he said. The American strategists planned to break the will of the Libyan people with advanced war technology and to bring them to their knees. However, neither planes, nor warships, nor propaganda and psychologic warfare reached their objectives. Yet U.S. imperialism and its allies have not curbed their aggressive appetite, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi continued.

The USA is already now cooking up false accusations of the Syrian people. Democratic Yemen and Algeria may become targets for Washington's hegemonistic ambitions following Libya and Syria.

The leader of the Libyan revolution pointed out the just character of the struggle of the Libyan people, standing up for their right to live against the encroachements of those who are killing their children and trying to make them renounce their principles. We do not want confrontation, but if necessary, will be able to inflict heavy losses on the enemy, he stressed.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi spoke in favour of the further strengthening and expansion of relations with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, marching in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and security. The USSR, he said, offered to withdraw its Navy from the Mediterranean on the conditions that the USA did the same. But the USA declined that constructive initiative and admitted that the U.S. Navy would remain in the Mediterranean to terrorise the Arabs and to back a U.S. ally, Zionist Israel. But the United States again took an obstructionist stand and went ahead with underground nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union does not have military bases in other countries, whereas the policy of the imperialist bloc is aimed at colonizing other peoples, the Libyan leader stressed.

LIBYA'S MESSAGE TO UN UNDERSCORES 'NEW THREATS'

LD091101 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Tripoli May 9 TASS -- Kamil Hasan al-Mansur, secretary of the People's Brueau for Foreign Liaison, has sent a message to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, pointing out the extremely dangerous nature of the hostile campaign being stepped up by the United States against Libya. Washington's increasing economic, pyschological and propaganda pressure being put on the Libyan Jamahiriyah, as well as unceasing threats to use military force against it, constitute an overt attempt at terrorising the Libyan people, the message emphasizes.

The declaration adopted at the Tokyo summit meeting of the "Big Seven" has become the latest manifestation of such attitude of the U.S. Administration with regard to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah (SPLAJ). The declaration vividly shows an intention of the White House and of its allies to continue aggression against the sovereign country. New threats and aggressive preparations against Libya are being practised at a time when the world public still has fresh memories of the recent U.S. barbarous air raids on the residential blocks of the Libyan cities, the raids which resulted in numerous casualties among civilian population.

Having pointed out in conclusion that the situation which has taken shape poses a real threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean and the Arab region, as well as throughout the world as a whole, the secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison called on the U.N. secretary-general to take all necessary measures provided for by the U.N. Charter to prevent a new U.S.-NATO aggression against the Libyan people.

ARAB ENVOYS IN TRIPOLI CONDEMN U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

LD090934 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Tripoli May TASS -- The ambassadors of Arab countries accredited in the Socialist People's Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah (SPAJ) have issued a statement in which they on behalf of their peoples and governments condemned U.S. imperialism's aggression against the Libyan people.

Having emphasized that the Libyan Jamahiriyah has been and remains an integral part of the Arab world, the heads of Arab diplomatic missions pointed out the untenability of U.S. propaganda assertions about a certain "isolation" of Libya. The overt threats to the Jamahiriyah, uttered at a prews conference in Tokyo by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, substantially undermine prospects for establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and for achieving security and stability in the Mediterranean area, the statement says. In these conditions Arab countries must strengthen their alliance with one another to counteract U.S. imperialism's aggressive conspiracies.

TASS CITES JANA ON U.S. ANTI-ARAB PLANS

LD120750 Mocow TASS in English 0658 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Tripoli May 12 TASS -- The Jana news agency has accused the USA of instigating Western countries for participation in American terrorist plans directed against Arabs.

The pronouncement by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger in California that America will test the Western moral spirit in the struggle against terrorism and that the struggle will be long, testifies to U.S. preparations for an anti-Arab crusade, the news agency points out.

JANA calls for strengthening Arab solidarity in order to thwart a crusade against Arabs.

KING HUSAYN TO VISIT 'SHORTLY'

TA091615 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 8 May 86 p 1

[Text] "AL-QUDS" has learned that the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, will pay a visit to the Soviet Union shortly, probably within the next month, in response to an invitation by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The talks during this visit will concentrate on the Middle East situation and some armament aspects in the wake of the suspension of the U.S. arms deal to Jordan.

The visit by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Moscow, about which a great deal has been said, will probably take place immediately following King Husayn's visit.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN IRAQ FOR COOPERATION TALKS

JN111946 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1852 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 May (INA) -- A Soviet technical delegation arrived in Baghdad today to attend the meeting of the permanent Iraqi-Soviet joint committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation led by Mr Otpolov, Soviet deputy minister of oil. [title as received]

The committee deputy chairmen will meet and discuss various aspects of economic, commercial, and technical relations to prepare for the meeting of the committee chairmen in Baghdad on 19 May.

The Soviet delegation includes a number of deputy ministers, senior officials, and experts in the field of cooperation between the two friendly countries.

The delegation was received by 'Isam al-Jalbi, Oil Ministry under secretary and deputy chairman of the Iraqi side on the joint committee, a number of heads of the committee's subcommittees, and the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad.

NEW ENVOY TO LEBANON APPOINTED

LD092007 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1940 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 10 May (TASS) -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Vasiliy Kolotusha as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the Republic of Lebanon.

Vasiliy Kolotusha was born in 1941. Involved in diplomatic work since 1965, he has occupied a number of responsible posts in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and also abroad. Since 1983, he has worked as an advisory envoy to the USSR Embassy in the Republic of Iraq.

Yhe Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet released Aleksandr Soldatov from his duties as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the Republic of Lebanon upon his retirement.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ISRAEL FOR WW II ANNIVERSARY

TA081921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] A Soviet delegation arrived in Israel a short while ago, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany. The delegation is the guest of the Israel-USSR Friendship Movement. Our correspondent Hagay Hitron reports from Ben-Gurion Airport:

It transpires that a member of the delegation, Alexander (Novgrodov) is an orientalist who speaks Hebrew. Here is his reaction to our request for an update on the situation in Chernobyl.

[Begin (Novgrodov) recording] The latest thing about Chernobyl is that the situation there is growing calmer, is becoming more normal. I think there are no grounds for all sorts of exaggerations, the likes of which we heard in Moscow as well as on the way here. [end recording]

The head of the delegation, Arnold Meri, is a member of the Estonian Supreme Soviet, and he added that 204 people are now hospitalized in Moscow, 18 of whom are in critical contion.

Another question concerned the Waldheim affair: How do the Soviets feel about him? Meri said he cannot characterize Waldheim. He said he remembers that as UN secretary general, Waldheim's policy was sound, but added it should be checked whether Waldheim was one of the criminals or one of those dragged after them.

Claims Support for Israeli People

TA101655 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] A member of the Estonian Supreme Soviet said today there has been no change for the worse in the Soviet Union's attitude toward Israel, and there is no truth in statements that the Soviet Union is hostile to the Israeli people.

Arnold Meri, the Estonian Supreme Soviet member who is currently visiting Israel, said the Soviet Union is firmly against terrorism. He was speaking in a rally to commemorate the 41st anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany. The rally was organized by the Israel-Soviet Union Friendship Society.

OMANI SULTAN, ENVOYS LAUD RELATIONS

GF081527 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpts] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id at 1330 and 1400 today received the credentials of Joseph Nazimana and (Ibrahim 'abdallah Ibrahim), the new Rwandan and Comoran ambassadors, respectively, to the Sultanate.

At 1430, his majesty received the credentials of Alexandr Ivanovich Zinchuk as the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Sultanate of Oman.

The Soviet ambassador delivered a speech before his majesty in which he said: Your Majesty, this joyful moment embodies the important political decision made by the Soviet leadership and you in September 1985 to establish diplomatic relations between the USSR and Oman. The decision was a prelude to an honorable action aimed to develop understanding between the two countries and peoples in a manner that will serve their mutual benefit and contribute to the achievement of aspirations for consolidating international peace and security. We in the USSR harbor feelings of friendship and love for the Omani people. We are prepared to build Soviet-Oman relations according to the UN Charter's firm principles of peaceful coexistence among countries of different social systems, respect for national sovereignty, equality in rights, and mutual benefit, and nonintervention in each other's internal affairs. Full adherence to these principles represents a firm base for confidence and cooperation. It also guarantees that the bright horizons of bilateral relations would never be affected by contradiction or doubt.

Friendly Soviet cooperation with the Arab world has a long history. It covers numerous aspects and is an important and positive element in international life. USSR-Omani relations add a new link of communications to these ties. A principal issue links our two countries -- loyalty to international peace, improving the international situation, and peacefully resolving all disputed issues. Particular emphasis should be made on the existing harmony in the viewpoints of the USSR and Oman concerning major regional issues relevant to our mutual interests. Our two countries support peaceful settlement in the Middle East, the just solution to the Palestinian issue, the immediate halting of the Iran-Iraq armed dispute, and turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. The frank exchange of views in these issues and in other political matters opens a suitable prospect for work which undoubtedly will produce a tangible benefit for our two peoples.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I would like to convey the warmest wishes of happiness and good health to Your Majesty, and progress and prosperity for the Omani people.

His Majesty Sultan Qabus delivered a reply speech in which he said: Your Excellency, the exchange of ambassadors between our two countries has positive significance in our new relations which aim at achieving the interests of the two countries. We hope to be able to build together the best friendly relations based on the principles of the international charters as the basis for peaceful coexistence, respect for national sovereignty, and nonintervention in internal affairs.

We followed, with respect, the USSR's stand which supports the Arab causes in the Middle East conflict. This conflict, in our view, lacks international agreement that would help bring about a comprehensive and lasting peace based on justice and which would achieve security and stability for the peoples in the area.

We believe that the Iraq-Iran war is a source of instability in the Gulf area. The continuation of this war threatens international security and peace and is tool for wasting the human and economic potentials of the two countries.

The Indian Ocean, which borders our country, has become a zone of international competition due to the regional problems around it. We are peacefully seeking, with the international parties who have interests and concerns in the Indian Ocean area, to find satisfactory solutions to these problems. We would be happy to hold consultations and exchange frank and fruitful opinions with our country, as there are important points of concurrence in the stands of our two countries toward regional issues of common concern.

We thank you for what you said about our country and its continuous historical role in serving humanitarian ideals in the cultural and social areas. We express to your excellency our admiration for the efforts of the USSR people in construction and progress and their contribution to human civilization. Please convey our best greetings to the USSR's USSR's leaders, and our best wishes for further progress to the USSR people.

LIZICHEV RECEIVES YAR MILITARY DELEGATION

PM011026 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Guests From the Yemen Arab Republic"]

[Text] Major Ali Hasan al-Shatr, chief of the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) Armed Forces moral orientation directorate, and his entourage paid an official visit to the Soviet Union 19-26 April at the invitation of the USSR Defense Ministry and Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The guests had detailed conversations at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorates on problems pertaining to political education work in the Army and Navy. At the Political Directorate, at a formation, and at a military training establishments in the Belorussian Military District, the guests familiarized themselves with facets of the education of various categories of servicemen. At the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy the delegation members studied the experience of training political cadres. At the USSR DOSAFF Central Committee the guests familiarized themselves with the military and patriotic education of young people and the training of young men for Army and Navy service. The delegation visited the V.I. Lenin mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall where they laid wreaths. In Moscow and Minsk the guests acquainted themselves with historical and revolutionary sites and monuments to the Soviet people's combat and labor glory. Maj Ali Hasan al-Shatr and his entourage were received by Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. During a friendly conversation, in which Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General V.S. Nechayev and Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and other senior officials of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate participated, there was a discussion of matters of interest to both sides. The delegation left for home.

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES RYUTEL FOR TALKS

LD101800 Mocow TASS International Service in Russian 0802 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] San Jose 10 May (TASS) -- Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez received a visiting USSR delegating led by A.F. Ryutel, USSR Supreme Presidium deputy chairman. During the meeting, a conversation took place in a constructive and friendly atmosphere. The Soviet delegation has been taking part in events connected with O. Arias Sanchez' assumption of the post of president.

A.F. Ryutel handed O. Arias Sanchez a message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the occasion of his becoming president of Costa Rica.

TASS REPORTS CONTADORA GROUP STATEMENT

LD112052 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 10 May 86

["Statement by the Contadora and Support Group" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] San Jose May 10 TASS -- The leaders of the countries of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group, which took part here in activities connected with the inauguaration of the president of Costa Rica have issued a joint statement on ways to bring about a political settlement in Central America where an explosive situation has developed through the fault of the United States. Renunciation of support for the 'irregular forces', by which the Somozists are meant, should become one of the main conditions for achieving peace and stability in the region, the statement emphasizes. Through those forces Washington is conducting the undeclared war against the Sandinist people's revolution.

The statement, signed by the presidents of Argentina, Peru, Uruguay, Colombia, Panama, as well as by the ministers of Mexico, Venezuela and Brazil, points out that Latin America itself can solve regional problems on the basis of the unity of action. In this connection the Contadora Group is an important Latin American body. It is urgently necessary to sign soon the act of peace and cooperation in Central America, which has been worked out by the Contadora Group and which should contain all elements ensuring a political solution to the crisis in the region.

Calling on the five Central American countries to show political will and to finalise talks within the framework of the Contadora group, the authors of the statement point out an urgent necessity to observe the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of the states of the region. Countries connected with Central America, the statement goes on, should give guarantees that the implementation of the "act of peace" will not be foiled.

This applies mainly to the United States which has assumed a right to regard Central America as a 'zone of U.S. strategic interests'.

The statement calls on the Central America countries to hold a meeting in Panama on May 16-18, this year, with a view to discussing the unsolved aspects of the "act of peace", which concern arms control and arms reduction matters, as well as questions of military exercises. Attention is being drawn to the need to take concrete measures to stimulate cooperation in the economic and social fields, the measures which should contribute to easing tension in Central America and to strengthening "democratic self-determination of the peoples of the region."

LEADERS ATTEND VICTORY DAY CEREMONIES

Shcherbitskiy in Kiev

LD091612 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 9 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Park of Eternal Glory in the hero city of Kiev, to which Comrade Shcherbitskiy and other leaders of the republic come today on the anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. A wreath was placed at the Eternal Flame Memorial. Soldiers from Kiev Garrison marched by ceremonially. [Video shows the wreath-laying ceremony at the Eternal Flame. The procession is headed by Shcherbitskiy flanked by a woman and (?lyashko). Video then shows marchpast by soldiers]

Yeltsin in Moscow

LD092248 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 9 May 86

[Announcer-read report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] On Victory Day, a wreath was laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, leaders of the Ministry of Defense, and prominent Soviet military chiefs and war veterans. They paid their respects in a minute's silence to the bright memory of the Soviet servicemen who gave their lives in the name of peace on earth.

Giving military honor to the fallen heroes of the Great Patriotic War, subunits of the Moscow Garrison marched past. Wreaths were also laid from the Moscow Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom and the Moscow Obkom and Oblispolkom. Taking part in the ceremony were Comrade Yeltsin, war veterans, labor veterans, and representatives of the working people of the capital.

Slyunkov in Minsk

LD092231 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 9 May 86

[Announcer-read report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] This monument erected in the center of Minsk glorifies the wartime deeds of the defenders of the motherland.

Wreaths and flowers were laid here at the monument to the six Soviet patriots who demonstrated lofty courage and heroism in the battles for out motherland. Comrade Slyunkov and other republican leaders took part in the triumphant ceremony.

Sokolov Article

PM091046 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86 First Edition p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense: "A Victory Oriented Toward the Present and the Future"]

[Text] Our motherland is celebrating the holiday of the whole people -- the 41st anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War -- in an atmosphere of lofty political and labor enthusiasm generated by an event of enormous historical importance -- the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress confirmed and further developed the line of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, a line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and ensuring peace on earth. The congress documents -- the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, the new edition of the CPSU Program, the CPSU Statute as amended, the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000, and the congress resolution -- constitute the latest achievement of Marxist-Leninist thinking and a major contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism. They contain a mighty political, ideological, and moral charge, which will help to raise our society to a qualitatively new level, boost Soviet people's prosperity, and fully reveal the fundamental advantages inherent in the socialist system in all spheres of social life.

The congress decisions were ardently supported by the entire party and the whole people. The main point now is to transform the energy of intentions into the energy of practical deeds. Creative labor, lofty discipline, and fully dedicated work by every Soviet person at the position entrusted to him -- this is what is demanded for the implementation of the party's plans.

The Soviet Armed Forces have adopted the 27th CPSU Congress decisions for unconditional execution. Inspired by the majestic plans of the Communist Party and its tireless concern for the Armed Forces, Army and Navy Servicemen are waging a persistent struggle to further enhance the quality of combat and political training, strengthen organization, order, and discipline, and scale new heights in the combat improvement and combat readiness of troops.

The world-historical importance of the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War is particularly clear from the heights scaled in the past decades. In the fire of a most difficult struggle, our people and their Armed Forces, under the tested leadership of the Communist Party, inflicted a crushing defeat on German fascism, the most reactionary strike force of world imperialism, and then on Japanese militarism. They upheld the freedom and independence of the socialist motherland and made a decisive contribution to the liberation of many peoples in Europe and Asia from the yoke of fascism and militarism, and to the salvation of world civilization.

"Our victory has not receded into the past," comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out. "This victory is still alive, oriented toward the present and the future."

Everything that we have today and will have tomorrow was largely predetermined by the victory. It raised to new heights the international prestige of the Land of the Soviets and intensified the attractiveness of socialism. The victory had a great effect on the entire process of mankind's sociopolitical development, fused the antifascist liberation struggle waged during world War II into a single whole with the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the peoples, and created favorable conditions for socialist and people's democratic revolutions in a number of European and Asian countries and for the formation of the world socialist system.

The routing of fascist Germany and militarist Japan gave a powerful impulse to the peoples' further advancement toward social progress and democracy and provided broad scope for the establishment of a just and lasting peace all over the planet. Every step taken by world history, every new success in the revolutionary transformation of the world and the struggle against the danger of a new war, is linked, to a greater or lesser extent, with our victory. It will remain a harsh warning to all lovers of military adventures and all who raise claims to world domination.

Launching aggression against the USSR, the ruling class in Hitler's Germany calculated on destroying socialism as a system and establishing its domination of the world. But fascism not only failed to attain these goals but was itself annihilated.

More than 40 years have passed since the routing of fascist Germany. But people of the older generation well remember the grim war years. They remember the glow of fires above native cities and villages and the bitter tears shed by widows, mothers, and orphans. They remember the disturbing Sovinformbureau communiques in 1941 and the victorious spring in 1945.

The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War was profoundly law-governed. It revealed most fully the invincibility of socialism and its vast economic, socio-political, and spiritual potential. It was a victory by the most advanced social system. A victory for the Soviet state founded by the great Lenin. The war revealed the entire depth of the monolithic unity of party and people, the invincibility of the alliance between the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and working intelligentsia, the friendship and brotherhood of USSR peoples, and the ardent patriotism and internationalism of Soviet people.

The victory was a triumph for Marxist-Leninist ideology. Profound communist conviction, unwavering faith in the correctness of our cause, and love for the fatherland -- these are the everlasting sources of the Soviet people's spiritual strength and their unequaled military and labor heroism.

The USSR's victory was a victory by an army of the new socialist type. The Soviet Armed Forces proved on the battlefields their total superiority over the fascist Wehrmacht, the most powerful army of the capitalist world. The combat glory of the frontline soldiers was born in fierce battles for every inch of Soviet soil. The battles against the enemy revealed most fully the high standards and creative nature of Soviet military science and art of warfare, the troop leadership qualities of military commanders, and the unsurpassed military skills of Army and Navy personnel.

Our country's socialist economy provided the foundation of victory. Almost 1,500 major enterprises were relocated away from frontline regions to the east of the country after the start of the war. Within an unprecendentedly brief period our economy had switched to a war footing. Workers, kolkhoz members, scientists, designers, and engineers ensured its supreme efficiency through their selfless labor. Women, adolescents, and pensioners went to plant shops and grain fields to replace their fathers, husbands, and elder brothers who had left for the front.

The Leninist Communist Party was the inspirer and organizer of all accomplishments by the Soviet people and its Armed Forces during the war years. Heading the party's call, our people, young and old, rose to defend the socialist fatherland. Soviet people spared neither energy, nor resources, nor even life itself for the sake of victory. With its multifaceted activity the party ensured firm unity of political, state, and military leadership and unbreakable union between army and people, between front and rear.

The whole world was convinced yet again of the profound wisdom of Lenin's words that a people defending its own Soviet power, its just cause, and its future will never be defeated. This historic lesson of the victory plainly shows that there are no forces in the world capable of crushing socialism.

The feat of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces who routed a cruel and perfidious enemy in an unprecedentedly difficult war is immportal. Today, Victory Day, Soviet people are admiring the valor of the frontline troops, partisans, and underground members who heroically fought in battles against the enemy and are paying profound homage to the working people in the rear. Their glorious deeds serve to educate and teach more and more generators of Soviet people about courage, steadfastness, and fidelity to the motherland.

Soviet soldiers did not shed their blood for the sake of glory. Nor did the working people in the rear who supplied the front with everything it needed work for the sake of glory. Our country waged a war of liberation, a just war for the sake of life on earth and for the sake of the present and the future.

Victory in the last war was achieved through the joint efforts of many states and peoples. But the decisive contribution to it was made by the Soviet Union. For more than 4 decades now Europe has been reaping the fruits of the great victory and living in peace.

These years have been marked by the steady progress of our socialist motherland. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, Soviet people have essentially built the entire country anew and achieved outstanding successes in the economy, the social sphere, and the development of science and culture. Not everything was easy on this path. Certain difficulties and unfavorable trends had to be overcome.

Now the Soviet people, implementing the party's strategic course adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, is carrying out a sharp turnaround in economic development and in the fundamental restructuring of all spheres of society's life. Our goal is to achieve further qualitative growth in the people's prosperity, to strengthen the country's economic and defense might, and to comprehensively improve socialism. To do this we must accomplish as much in the next 15 years has been accomplished in the almost 70 years of Soviet power.

The liberation revolutions begun by Great October and the growth of the might and influence of the Soviet Union and world socialism as a whole give rise to malice and rabid resistance on the part of aggressive imperialist forces. They are attempting to reverse the wheel of history at any price. The rout of fascist Germany and its satellites have unfortunately taught them little. Through the fault of the imperialist states the international situation remains tense and dangerous. The U.S. ruling circles bear the prime responsibility for this.

Together with its NATO allies the United States is striving to smash the established equilibrium of military forces and achieve strategic superiority over the USSR and the other socialist countries. They are whipping up the arms race and preparing with insance stubbornness to spread it to space. The U.S. Administration demonstratively spurned the Soviet Union's appeal to join in the moratorium it declared on nuclear explosions and, in defiance of the will of the world public, is continuing nuclear tests with the aim of crating new weapons. Imperialism is pushing mankind toward the abyss of a thermonuclear catastrope.

Our country is doing everything possible to defend and consolidate peace, curb the forces of aggression and militarism, and prevent war. The USSR's numerous peace-loving initiatives and practical actions are well know. They encompass a broad package of measures of a military-political nature. Particular significance is attached to comrade M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement.

If the phased plan proposed by the Soviet Union for the elimination of nuclear weapons were implemented, mankind would greet the 21st century free of the threat of self-destruction. A logical addition to this plan is the Soviet proposal advanced by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary at the 11th SED Congress for a considerable reduction in conventional arms and armed forces in Europe and for the elimination of chemical weapons.

There was a tremendous response to the 27th CPSU Congress' ideas on creating an all-embracing international security system. They arm the people with a precise understanding that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of struggling for stable universal peace and against the nuclear danger. Not only a nuclear war but also the arms race cannot be won. The socialist countries will not allow military-strategic parity, which guarantees their security and peace throughout the world, to be broken. In the nuclear and space age the safeguarding of security is a political task which can only be carried out by political means. The confrontation between capitalism and socialism must take place exclusively in the forms of peaceful competition and peaceful rivalry.

The Soviet people's commitment to the cause of peace is consistent and unshakable. Socialism would not be fulfilling its historical mission if it was not in the vanguard of the struggle of the world's peoples to eliminate the burden of the war danger. However, we are not prey to illusions and do not close our eyes to the tense situation in the world. Lenin's words that imperialism is the source of wars and the war threat fully retain their significance today. This is evidenced by the American policy of militarism and expansion, the doctrine of neoglobalism, and the aspiration to use "aircraft carrier diplomacy" to assert its role as arbiter of the peoples' destinies. This is evidenced by the bandit U.S. attack on Grenada and the conducting of the undeclared wars against Afghanistan, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Angola, and Mozambique.

The aggression against Libya is a new link in the chain of challenging and provocative U.S. actions. Having made violence, state terrorism, and flagrant violation of international law and human morality the norm of its policy, the U.S. Administration is playing with fire.

Soviet people hope that in international relations political reason and realism and a desire for fruitful cooperation will gain the upper hand over political insanity. At the same time our people are increasing vigilance and intensifying the country's economic and defense might in every way through their selfless labor in all sectors of communist-building.

The Communist Party's leadership of military-building and the Armed Forces is the underlying foundation of the strengthening of our defense. The unslackening attention and concern of the party and the entire Soviet people for the Army and Navy are the guarantee of their constant combat readiness.

The 27th CPSU Congress made a high assessment of the present state of the Soviet Armed Forces. The congress noted that they possess modern arms and equipment, well trained personnel, and command and political cadres who are trained and selflessly devoted to the people and who are worthily fulfilling their duty. Taking into account the increasing aggressiveness of reactionary imperialist circles, the party congress stressed the need to continue to strengthen the country's defense capability and ensure the balanced and dynamic development of all elements of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential.

This combat potential finds real embodiment in the combat readiness of troops and naval forces. Soviet servicemen are aware that at a time of a complex international situation their paramount task is to improve vigilance in every possible way, to mount combat standby duty in an exemplary fashion, to learn to combat a strong enemy, to strictly observe the military oath, to improve organization, and to strengthen discipline and order.

They key to resolving the task of further improving combat readiness lies in intensifying military labor, improving the quality of combat and political training, and giving a greater practical thrust to the entire personnel training and education system. The call of the time is to ensure a resolute turn toward the specific tasks of combat training and service, to improve the responsibility and principledness of the entire political command staff, and to ensure high exactingness in everything. Today it is more important than ever to consistently and firmly implement the tired and tested principle of "teach troops what they need in wartime," to eradicate any manifestations of formalism, oversimplification, and indulgence in executing combat training tasks, to restructure party political work in the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress directives, and to step up the party's influence on the service masses.

Dissatisfaction with today's results, critical analysis of what has been achieved, a spirit of creativity and innovation, activeness and initiative are what underpin the activity of the officer corps and Army and Navy party Komsomol organizations. Armed Forces personnel are today living and working under the slogan "We will fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decision and reliably defend socialist gains!" The high military skills of servicemen are forged, their will is tempered, and their moral and combat qualities are strengthened from day to day in the course of intensive combat training. The Army and Navy are a tried and tested school for nurturing civic responsibility, courage, and patriotism.

The remarkable combat traditions of frontline soldiers are being worthily continued and augmented by the present generation of the montherland's armed defenders. Now they have new and more powerful weapons and they themselves are very different, but in the main thing -- unshakable fidelity to their military duty and their constant readiness to carry out any of the fatherland's orders with dignity and honor -- they are the same as their grandfathers and fathers who won the victory in the Great Patriotic War. Everything that made the heroic frontline soldiers strong has now been espoused by their grandsons and sons. First and foremost their selfless devotion to communist ideals and the motherland and their heroism, valor, and indissoluble combat brotherhood. Soviet servicemen carry out their military service with a sense of high responsibility. They are courageously fulfilling their international duty as part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA.

The Soviet people love and are proud of their Army. Our Armed Forces' combat might is great. But it will never be aimed at harming other peoples. Our Army stands guard over socialism and peace in a unified combat formation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact states. Under conditions in which imperialism is attempting to create a pooling of the socialist states' defensive efforts is a vital necessity. So long as the aggressive NATO bloc exists the socialist community countries' defensive organization will continue to play an important role in upholding socialism's positions in Europe and the world and to constitute a reliable instrument for preventing war and strengthening international security.

The most important prerequisite for the might of our Armed Forces is their profound link and indissoluble unity with the people. Historical experience shows that the successful defense of the socialist motherland can only be prepared and ensured through the efforts of the entire people under Communist Party leadership. That is why the CPSU Program demands that all Communists and Soviet people do everything they can to maintain the country's defense capability at the requisite level. It is necessary to further step up the work to comprehensively prepare young people for service in the Armed Forces, to mold in them a readiness to defend the socialist fatherland, to actively carry out mass defense work, and to persistently improve working people's military-patriotic education.

The terrible war years are receding further and further into the past, but the glory of the great victory does not fade. It lives not only in the memorials, monuments, and obelisks erected in honor of the defenders of the Soviet fatherland.

The glory of the victory lives and is augmented in the Soviet people's achievements and in the implementation of the great plans of communist creation.

Decades and centuries pass but the feat of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, which overcame fascism, saved the world from the brown plague, and won peace on earth will always remain in mankind's grateful memory. And there is no task more important or responsible than safeguarding the fruits of our victory for the sake of the present and a better future. The great victory was, is, and will continue to be an inspirational source from which we will always draw the strength to implement the party's majestic plans and to ensure the further prosperity of our socialist motherland -- the USSR.

YAKOVLEV, OTHERS ATTEND PRESS DAY MEETING IN MOSCOW

PM091020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The Party's Mighty Weapon"]

[Excerpt] Workers of all branches of the mass media, printing enterprises, the worker correspondent aktiv, and representatives of party and public organizations gathered in the Hall of Columns at the House of Unions on 5 May for a ceremonial meeting devoted to Press Day.

In the presidium were A.N. Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, leaders of creative unions, news agencies, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, publishing houses, and chief editors of newspapers and journals.

The meeting was opened by V.G. Zakharov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. A.A. Belyayev, chief editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, delivered the report and pointed to the nationwide recognition of the journalists' labor and its significance in implementing communist building plans. Questions of the practical realization of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the explanation of the peace-loving course of the party and the Soviet state, and the exposure of the intrigues of Western propaganda are the center of the mass media's attention.

The number of readers' comments and letters to editorial offices is growing along with the circulation of publications, the speaker said. An open and interested discussion of acute problems is taking place on the pages of the press, on radio, and on television. A nationwide search is being conducted for ways to successfully resolve the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

NIKONOV MEETS WITH FARMERS IN AMUR OBLAST

PM120801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit To Amur Oblast"]

[Text] V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Amur Oblast between 5-8 May. During his visit, the oblast party organization's tasks arising from the 27th CPSU Congress decisions were discussed. Particular attention was devoted to the quickest way of increasing output from the oblast's agro-industrial complex and developing agricultural production in the Baykal-Amur Railroad zone.

On visiting agro-industrial enterprises, institutions in agricultural science, and farms in the region of Tynda City, V.P. Nikonov stressed that the effectiveness of the utilization of the available production and scientific potential is not yet up to today's requirements. One of the main reserves is to radically improve work in arable farming.

It is necessary to concentrate the efforts of all components on the agro-industrial complex on increasing the fertility of the land. It is intolerable when we say that in many fields work is taking place unsystematically and intensive techniques for cultivating wheat, soybeans, potatoes, and other agricultural crops are being introduced only poorly. The land of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the oblasts is in great need of liming, yet the construction of a lime powder plant near Chagoyan village is taking place at a very slow pace. There are great reserves for improving matters in livestock raising and the processing industry.

During V.P. Nikonov's meeting with workers from the Cigirinskiy Sovkhoz and a number of other farms, there was a serious, principled discussion of that powerful lever for increasing productivity and stepping up people's activeness and efficiency, namely the collective contract, whereby labor remuneration for all members of the collective, including specialists and leaders, is in direct dependence on the quantity and quality of output produced. The need to accelerate the social restructuring of the countryside and comprehensive building development work there was stressed.

During a visit to the Blagoveshchensk Agricultural Institute and the All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of Soybeans, attention was focused on questions of comprehensive scientific backup for the agro-industrial complex and measures to increase the effectiveness of the resources invested in the development of agricultural science and to ensure the accelerated introduction of innovations into production.

At meetings with workers of the oblast, agro-industrial apparatus and rayon agro-industrial associations, questions of improving the work style and methods of the new organs were discussed and mention was made of the need for more profound economic analysis of the activity of enterprises in the agro-industrial complex and for the creation of the conditions for the full implementation of the available potential for a considerable improvement in economic management.

V.P. Nikonov was accompanied on his trips by L.V. Sharin, first secretary of Amur CPSU Obkom, and I.F. Mavrin, chairman of the oblispolkom.

NAMANGAN OBLAST AKTIVS DEBATE ATHEIST TRAINING

GF081206 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The meeting the Namangan Oblast Party aktivs held today discussed the tasks of the oblast's party organization related to the question of consolidating the atheist training of workers as demanded by the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. Comrade Radzhabov, first secretary of the Namangan Oblast Party Committee, read a report.

Comrades Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and [name indistinct], a responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the convocation.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT ISSUE CONSUMER GOODS DECISION

PM081101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 86 First Edition pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Improving Planning and Economic Incentives and Improving the Management of Production of Consumer Goods in Light Industry."

The resolution notes that in recent years there has been a considerable increase in the production of light industry goods and the population's requirements for many types of articles have begun to be more fully satisfied. As the working people's financial incomes grows and the market becomes saturated with goods, consumer demand for high quality, fashionable clothing, footwear, and other goods increases.

At the same time many light industry goods are not up to the population's growing requirements in terms of range, external appearance, and quality. There are many complaints about shortages of specific goods in mass demand. Light industry enterprises are slow to restructure their work, in the changed conditions, to produce varied, high quality articles.

At the same time the established practice of planning and economic incentives for production in light industry curbs the potential for flexible responses to changing market situations and fetters the economic autonomy and initiative of enterprises in increasing the output of high quality goods. The pricing system does not take sufficient account of the consumer properties of articles and their fashion qualities. Economic levers have only a weak influence on the resolution of questions of increasing the production, improving the quality, and extending the range of goods and accelerating sales. The economic relationship between industry and trade does not do enough to promote the resolution of this task. The management structure in light industry needs improving.

With a view to implementing the social program put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress, satisfying the population's constantly increasing requirements for consumer goods, and saturating the market with goods of various kinds, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers deemed it necessary to implement measures, beginning on 1 January 1987, to profoundly restructure the economic machinery, improve planning and management in light industry, increase the role of economic methods of management in the sector, convert associations and enterprises to full financial autonomy, extend their independence, and increase their responsibility for the results of economic activity, and on this basis to bring about radical changes for the better in the production of goods and to considerably improve their quality and expand the range.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers believe that the main task of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the USSR Ministry of Trade, and union republic councils of ministers, at the present stage of the country's socioeconomic development, is to fully satisfy Soviet people's growing demand for high quality, varied light industry goods. The full responsibility for resolving this very important task in increasing the people's prosperity rests with them.

It is planned to carry out a restructuring of planning in light industry. It is laid down that the basis on which production associations (enterprises) in the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system draw up plans for the production of consumer goods and for their range and quality is the trade order formulated in light of the results of wholesale fairs for the sale of goods.

It is deemed necessary to sharply reduce the number of indicators laid down on a centralized basis, to increase the role of economic norms, and to eliminate the practice of petty tutelage over the activity of production associations (enterprises).

The resolution lays down that 5-year and annual plans for economic and social development are to set indicators for the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, union republic ministries of light industry, and the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry for the production of output in physical terms (for the main product range), profits, and the commissioning of production capacities and social and cultural facilities out of state centralized capital investments, as well as out of the funds of production associations (enterprises) in accordance with their plans. In order to balance the calculations of the state plan for the population's monetary income with commodity resources, in 5-year and annual plans ministries are to be set as indicator for the delivery of goods at retail prices.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry, in coordination with the USSR Ministry of Trade, is instructed to establish in the annual plans for union republic ministries of light industry and the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry a plan for the production of output in physical terms, with the volumes of output being subdivided into goods for children, young people, and older people according to the main price ranges. In setting prices for light industry articles, unjustifiably high prices are not to be permitted.

It is laid down that the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the union republic ministries of light industry, and the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry are to set indicators, in 5-year and annual plans for production associations (enterprises), for the production of output in physical terms (for the main product range), profit, and the commissioning of production capacities and social and cultural facilities out of state centralized capital investments.

The volume of deliveries of goods at retail prices in annual plans is determined independently by production associations (enterprises) on the basis of contracts concluded for the delivery of articles, and is notified to the higher organization.

Profit is to form the basis of the financially autonomous activity of production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system, as the most important general indicator and the main source ensuring their output and social development.

It is deemed necessary to extend the utilization of economic normatives in planning the activity of production associations (enterprises). The following are to be set for production associations (enterprises) in 5-year plans: norms for deductions from profit into state and local budgets and the ministry, the norm for the increase in the wages fund, norms for the formation of economic incentive funds, and the normative relationship between the growth of labor productivity and the growth of the average wage.

Economic norms are elaborated within the framework of control figures, are conveyed to production associations (enterprises) in good time, and remain stable for the 5-year plan period. The USSR Ministry of Light Industry, union republic ministries of light industry, and the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry are permitted to establish differentiated economic norms for individual production associations (enterprises).

On the basis of the established indicators and economic norms, and also in line with the Law on Labor Collectives, production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system independently elaborate economic and social development plans. The quarterly distribution of the indicators established in accordance with the contracts concluded are notified by the production associations (enterprises).

The evaluation of the economic activity of production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system is carried out by higher organizations and local organs in summing up the results of work and of socialist competition on the basis of the fulfillment of commitments for deliveries of output in accordance with the contracts concluded and of plans for profit and the commissioning of production capacities and social and cultural facilities.

In order to orient plans for the production of goods toward the fuller satisfaction of the population's requirements, it is proposed to go over more widely to direct, long-term economic ties between light industry production associations (enterprises) and enterprises in associated sectors and trading organizations. It is laid down that such ties are formulated by economic contracts for several years.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the union republic ministries of light industry and ministries of trade, and the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry are instructed to complete, mainly in 1987, the transfer of major light industry production associations (enterprises) and trade enterprises to work on the basis of direct, long-term economic ties.

It is laid down that the orders of light industry production associations (enterprises) that have gone over to direct, long-term economic ties with enterprises in associated sectors are to be accepted by the manufacturing enterprises for fulfillment on a priority basis.

With a view to radically improving the work of production associations (enterprises) in light industry, the necessary measures are to be adopted to improve the organization of the sector's structure.

It is deemed expedient to set up in the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the union republic ministries of light industry, and the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry brand-name [firmennyye] production associations that would be the fashion setters for the main types of light industry goods.

It is planned to implement measures within the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system to extend the rights and further deepen and develop the financial autonomy of the basic component -- the production associations (enterprises), and to strengthen the influence of economic norms and incentives on their attainment of high end results and on the satisfaction of the population's requirements for goods.

It is necessary to proceed on the basis that light industry production associations (enterprises) must work profitably and on the principle of paying their own way, finance expenditure on the improvement of production, social development, and material incentives for workers mainly from earned resources, and be entirely responsible for the results of their own production and economic activity and for the fulfillment of commitments to suppliers and consumers and to the budget and banks.

It is necessary to ensure the all-around strengthening of financial autonomy within the production unit and to step up the influence of forms and methods of labor organization on enhancing the labor activeness of the collectives of shops, sectors, and teams and of each worker in achieving high final indicators of the activity of enterprises and associations.

With a view to strengthening economic responsibility and commitment on the part of production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system in the attainment of high end results, it is deemed necessary to introduce for production associations (enterprises) fixed norms, for 1987-1990 for reductions from profit for the state and local budgets and for the ministry, and also to form economic incentive funds out of the national profit retained by the production associations (enterprises) on the basis of norms fixed for the 5-year period.

A procedure is laid down for the utilization of planned and actual profit.

It is envisaged that annual (with subdivisions into quarters) and 5-year financial plans (income and expenditure balances) are to be elaborated by producation associations (enterprises) on the basis of the indicators of the state plans for economic and social development and economic norms, are to be approved autonomously by their leaders, and are to be notified to finance organs and banking institutions for use in budgetary and credit planning.

Production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry are granted broader rights in the utilization of their own resources for the technical improvement of production.

With a view to increasing the dependence of the social development of production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system on the end results of work, it is established that the resources of the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction will be used not only for expenditure on the construction of housing, social, cultural and consumer, and municipal services facilities, but also for expenditure on maintaining these facilities and other expenditure on social and cultural needs provided for under existing legislation. In this connection financing of expenditure on maintaining these facilities will not take place out of state budget or in the context of profit distribution.

Labor collectives are assured of complete autonomy in defining the concrete areas of utilization of the resources from this fund. Labor collectives are recommended, in drawing up estimates for the utilization of the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction, to make provision for an increase in the proportion of resources channeled into the construction of housing, children's preschool institutions, and health care institutions, so that this proportion amounts to at least 50 percent of the fund's resources.

With a view to stimulating an increase in the production of the range of children's goods, production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system are set privileged norms for deductions from profits into the budget. Production associations (enterprises) that produce goods for children are permitted to make deductions into economic incentive funds on the basis of increased differentiated norms.

With a view to expanding the range of goods and speeding up its renewal, it is permitted to sell especially fashionable goods at prices contracted between production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system and trade organizations (enterprises). As the market becomes saturated with these goods and demand for individual types falls, production associations (enterprises) may, by agreement with trade organization (enterprises), reduce prices for the goods in question. The personal responsibility for establishing the correct supplements to prices for new goods of improved quality rests with the leaders of production associations (enterprises) and the sector. The USSR State Committee for Prices is entrusted with monitoring the imposition of supplements.

It is deemed expedient to ensure the observance of the financial autonomy interests of production associations (enterprises) in light industry and to prevent the intrasector redistribution of profit from profitable production associations (enterprises) to cover losses and other expenditure at production associations (enterprises) that make a planned loss or show only low profits over and above the deductions established under fixed norms. The planned losses of production associations (enterprises) must be covered out of centralized funds formed out of profits in accordance with the established norm.

It is deemed necessary to increase the role of credit in expanding production and strengthening the economy of production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system. To this end it is permitted to go over from the granting of short-term credits to production associations (enterprises) for individual projects and expenditure to the granting of loans under amalgamated indicators.

Banking institutions are permitted, within the limits of the long-term credit plan, to grant credits to production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system for a term of up to 6 years for additional measures over and above the state capital investment ceiling to increase the output of new goods (products) and improve their quality and expand the production of goods.

In order to satisfy more fully the requirements of production associations (enterprises) for the construction of housing, children's preschool institutions, and other social, cultural, consumer, and municipal facilities, as a special concession the above associations (enterprises) are to be granted where there is a shortage of resources in the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction, long-term credit to the tune of 75 percent of the cost of construction of housing, children's preschool institutions, and social, cultural, consumer, and municipal facilities, with repayment within 6 years after the date of commissioning of the said facilities out of that fund's resources.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry, union republic ministries of light industry, and the RSFSR Ministry of Textile Industry are instructed to transfer design houses [dom modeley] onto full financial autonomy based on deductions from the profit obtained from the mass introduction of the goods they develop.

With a view to improving the organization of fairs for the wholesale sale of goods in accordance with the population's demand, it is laid down that republican, kray, oblast, interoblast, and where necessary interrepublican fairs are to be held twice a year, as a rule. Permanent fair committees are to be set up to run the fairs. Wholesale fairs should be preceded by the holding in February-March by the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and the USSR Ministry of Trade, in conjunction with representatives of associated sectors, of exhibitions of specimens of light industry goods, including promising new models, which should form the basis for the drawing up of long-term and annual contacts between suppliers and buyers.

With a view to increasing the role of fairs for the wholesale sale of goods, it is planned from 1987 to go over to the free sale of goods at such fairs by production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system.

At republican, kray, oblast, and interoblast fairs the free sale of goods by production associations (enterprises) will take place on condition of guaranteed deliveries for all-union needs and interrepublican deliveries (or interoblast deliveries in the case of republics subdivided into oblasts). At fairs for the sale of textile goods, production associations (enterprises) that process these goods will have priority purchase rights.

Goods not purchased at the fair may be sold to any trade enterprise or organization. Light industry production associations (enterprises) are granted the right independently to sell above-plan output in the first instance within the oblast, kray, or union republic.

Production associations (enterprises) are permitted to sell goods not selected by consumers in the course of a month, as well as goods that the consumer has declined to accept, to other trade organizations at their own discretion.

With a view to increasing the economic responsibility of production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system and trade organizations (enterprises) for the observance of contract commitments, sanctions for delays in delivering or failing to deliver goods have been increased. The buyer pays compensation on the same scale to the supplier for failure to select goods and also for the unjustified refusal to accept goods when they are dispatched by the supplier within the term (period) of delivery laid down by the contract. The compensation payable by the supplier to a purchasing production association (enterprise) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system for delay in delivering or failing to deliver raw and other materials is doubled.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the USSR Gossnab, and the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, in conjunction with interested ministries, are instructed, beginning in 1987, to hold wholesale fairs for the sale of the main types of raw and other materials used in the production of light industry goods.

The resolution instructs union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Trade, in accordance with the USSR Council of Ministers resolution No 451 of 14 April 1986, to ensure in the 12th 5-Year Plan the wide development of the network of brand-name stores, and also to create a network of other stores for the sale of new, particularly fashionable light industry goods and other articles. The USSR Ministry of Light Industry and union republic councils of ministers are to elaborate and approve schedules for the development and location of the network and brand-name stores, with a view to increasing the number of such stores to 200-250 during the 12th 5-Year Plan.

It is specified that one of the main avenues of the development and renewal of the fixed capital of production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system is the retooling and modernization of existing production units on a qualitatively new technical basis. The USSR Ministry of Light Industry is instructed to channel capital investments allocated to the sector's development first and foremost, along with the modernization and retooling of light industry facilities, into the construction of small enterprises (branches) for the production of high quality and especially fashionable goods in places where there is a concentration of free manpower. In the construction of such enterprises efficient standard design solutions and lightweight metal structures are to be used.

In order to accelerate work on the retooling and modernization of existing light industry production associations (enterprises) and also the construction of small enterprises (branches), it is proposed that the method whereby the enterprises' own resources are used [khozyaystvennyy sposob] should be introduced in every way. To this end the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab are instructed to make provision for increasing deliveries to the USSR Ministry of Light Industry in 1987-1990 of construction machinery, motor transport, and other technical facilities for the development of their own construction organizations' capacities.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry and union republic councils of ministers are permitted to approve for 1986-1990 itemized lists of new light industry construction projects with a volume of construction and installation work of up to R3 million per construction project (with a construction period of up to 2 years).

With a view to accelerating the retooling of production associations (enterprises) of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system as well as the construction of projects to ensure the fulfillment of the targets set by the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere for 1986-2000, permission of granted exceptionally to the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the union republic ministries of light industry, and the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry

in the years 1986-1990 at enterprises built before the year 1950 to build premises on to the production blocks and to build auxiliary and engineering backup facilities, as well as to build branches of those enterprises, with a volume of construction of installation work of up to R3 million per construction project out of the production development fund.

The USSR Council of Ministers Machine Building Bureau, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR State Committee for Standards, the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry are instructed to carry out in 1986 an evaluation of the technical standard of the manufacturing equipment being produced or newly developed for light industry. In accordance with the results of this evaluation measures are to be implemented to renew equipment, and also to increase the production of the types of equipment of which there is the greatest shortage, first and foremost equipment for the processing of cocoons, dying and finishing production facilities, and the sewn goods, knitwear, leather, and footwear industries.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry and union republic council of ministers are instructed to implement in the 12th 5-Year Plan additional measures to considerably expand the production of goods for export. Production associations (enterprises) will receive part of the revenue from the sale of goods for convertible currency.

Measures are also specified for the further development of cooperation with the socialist countries in consumer goods production.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Gossnab, and the USSR Central Statistical Administration, with the participation of the AUCCTU, are instructed to elaborate and convey to light industry production associations (enterprises) by 1 July 1986 the methodological and normative documents and the relevant control figures, norms, and limits necessary for the preparation of draft plans for 1987-1990.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed firm confidence that labor collectives, party, soviet, economic, trade union, and komsomol organizations, and leaders and specialists of light industry associations and enterprises will make full use of the new economic management methods, ensure a significant increase in the output of various high quality goods for the population, and make a fitting contribution to the fulfillment of the party's social program as outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress.

PROBLEMS OF INTRODUCING TEAM CONTRACTS DISCUSSED

PM071536 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 86 First Edition p 1

[V. Aleksandrov "Agricultural Review": "With The Help Of The Team Contract"]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, grain and pulses (excluding corn) had been sown on a total of 21.1 million hectares by the beginning of May. In the Ukraine, Moldavia, and North Caucasus, sowing of spring crops had been completed on the entire area allocated to these crops.

The sowing season has started in the non-Chernozem Region. During the May Day holiday, grain growers mounted a shock labor vigil.

Every spring has its special characteristics. Not just in terms of the weather, of course. The countryside is now living through a period of renewal and major changes. The restructuring of the management of the agro-industrial complex is still in progress and the economic machinery is being optimized. Prime importance is being attached to economic methods of leadership. Agro-industrial associations and committees are trying to organize their work so as to ensure that the measures to improve structures, planning, and financing are closely coordinated with the efforts to improve labor organization directly in the fields and livestock units. Hence the unremitting attention paid to the team contract and financial autonomy.

Wherever the new methods have been mastered in practice rather than just for the sake of appearances, the sowing campaign is also better organized and is making better headway. In previous years, for instance, machine operators at Kherson Oblast's "Vostochnyy" Sovkhoz often were late in carrying out jobs during the sowing campaign. Now that their pay depends directly on the end results of their work, they are making sure that all deadlines are strictly observed. They were among the first farms in the rayon to complete the sowing of early grain crops.

At present, hundreds of thousands of nonregulated teams and links are working in the country's kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields. More than two-thirds of all plowland has been allocated to them. As you can see, this method is beginning to be applied on a truly massive scale. Grain growers in Stavropol Kray and Belgorod, Penza, and many other oblasts have long been aware of its advantages. It is no accident that the fields where intensive techniques are being mastered are entrusted primarily to teams working under contract. This guarantees the strict observance of prescribed agrotechnical requirements and the performance of all jobs.

Nonetheless, the potential of the nonregulated work system is still not being fully realized everywhere. Things are done just for the record, just to be able to say that so many new units have been established. Certain leaders and specialists have still not grasped the essence of the contract method and fail to understand its distinguishing features.

On Volgograd Oblast's "Zalivskiy" Sovkhoz, they believe that M. Borodayenko's team is mastering the new method of labor organization and remuneration. But is that so? Now, during the sowing season, the machine operators are being paid by the job. In this case, why should they be interested in the end result? The contract rates have been worked out, it is true. But more for the sake of form than anything else. The labor remuneration of the team's specialists has not been worked out. This, incidentally, is the reason by the machine operators are still refusing to sign the contract agreement. Now let us take a look at how the sowing season has been organized here. It appears that the machinery was not prepared well, there are frequent breakdown. The workload in the team is not divided evenly.

Machine operators do not leave their tractors for hours, while the people in charge of loading the machines with seeds and fertilizers have time to spare. As a result, people are not united in a common effort to achieve a high end result.

Unfortunately there are quite a few miscalculations in remuneration in terms using the contract method. Certain economists try to oversimplify it. Frequently they try to manage without taking the coefficient of labor input into account. Sometimes they restrict the machine operators' rights in the distribution of the joint earnings. All this leads to misunderstandings and sometimes even conflicts. By no means all teams and links that are set up in the spring survive until fall. The disintegrate before they are able to bring in the harvest.

The team contract is unthinkable without financial autonomy. How can you consider yourself to be your own master without showing constant concern for the thrifty use of the entrusted resources? Wherever financial autonomy exists in practice rather than just on paper, no squandering of fuel, fertilizers, or seeds is tolerated. Thrifty people are rewarded without fail, while careless people are forced to dip into their pockets. However, the bonuses for thrift only amount to a small percentage of the pay as a rule, and furthermore they are paid out only once a year according to the annual results. This is not a good incentive.

Sometimes financial autonomy targets are set merely for the sake of form, so that the accounts look good. This has been the case on farms in Smolensk Oblast. The checkbook form of controlling expenses is being introduced too slowly here. By no means have all contract teams switched to financial autonomy.

Agro-industrial complex organs' efforts to introduce the team contract among farm workers' partners -- chemical industry enterprises working for agriculture, machinery repair workers and land reclamation workers -- are not vigorous enough. As yet there are only a few joint teams and links where workers of different organizations work side by side to achieve high end results. Now that the departmental barriers have been removed, the rayon agro-industrial associations can establish such units.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on further improving the economic management machinery in the country's agro-industrial complex has opened up new scope for the adoption of the team contract method everywhere. The transition to the payment of wages out of gross income will help to strengthen the principle of financial autonomy. The experience gained by Stavropol Kray's "Kazminskiy" Kolkhoz, Lithuania's "Za Mir" Kolkhoz, and many others has shown this method to be highly effective.

And so the team contract method must be developed downward, to ensure that every grain grower masters the new way of economic thinking. An intensive struggle for the harvest lies ahead. The majority of the nonregulated collectives are passing the spring exam with honor.

PROGRESS OF SPRING SOWING WORK REVIEWED

PM091224 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 May 86 p 1

[N. Osychkin Agricultural Review: "Decisive Days of Sowing"]

[Excerpts] The first 10 days of May are drawing to a close. North winds are increasingly giving way to south winds. The time for mass field work has arrived in all the country's economic regions. In the non-Chernozem Zone and Siberia the soil is being prepared and seed drills are being driven into the fields, while in Stavropol Kray rape is already in flower and cutting has begun.

Working people of the agro-industrial complex must make every hour count, carry out spring sowing at the best times and to high standards, ensure exemplary crop care, and achieve a harvest of full weight on every hectare.

According to a USSR Central Statistical Administration report, by 5 May spring crops had been sown on 62.5 million hectares on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at interfarm enterprises. This is less than half of the plan. Last week gave an increase in the sown areas of 21.1 million hectares. It is important to develop the success acheived during the May shock labor watch and to secure a further increase in the pace of field work.

Penza Oblast farmers are doing shock work. Sowing of early grain and pulse crops and sugar beets has already been completed there, and late crops are being sown. For the first time, 1 hectare in every 5 is being cultivated using intensive techniques. Many fields have been assigned to contract collectives of machine operators who have been trained on special courses and are now using the knowledge so gained in practice. Spring work is in full swing on farms in Orel, Tula, Gorkiy, Kirov, and Vladimir Oblasts and the Tatar ASSR, where more than half the allocated area has been sown. In the RSFSR as a whole, by the end of the first 5-day period, spring crops occupied more than 32 million hectares, taking into account the resowing of part of the winter cereals and perennial grasses.

Under conditions of dry, windy weather it is important to reduce to a minimum everywhere the time spent on soil preparation and sowing and to obtain sturdy shoots. In this respect progressive Orenburg Oblast farms are seeking to observe exactly the entire complex of agrotechnical measures envisaged by intensive techniques.

The optimum times for sowing the chief food crop -- spring wheat -- in eastern parts of the country will arrive in 1 week. The soil is now being prepared and machine operators are bringing units up to their starting positions in order to cope with the urgent work as quickly as possible. So far spring crops have been sown on 4 million hectares in Kazakhstan. In the virgin-land oblasts the fields have been harrowed and are being tilled -- which will help to preserve moisture in the soil and to destroy weeds. Wide-span units and the simultaneous application of mineral fertilizers to the rows will be widely used this year. Intensive labor methods are aimed at solving the chief task of the republic's agro-industrial complex -- that of harvesting not less than 29 million metric tons of grain.

Spring work is drawing to a close in the Ukraine, where spring crops occupy 16.8 million hectares. Chief attention has been devoted to fields occupied by row crops. Potato planting has been completed in Kiev Oblast. Hulled, truck garden, and melon crops are being sown throughout the republic. The rain that has fallen in many places has created a favorable situation for the growth of wheat and barley, which are continuing to be cared for according to the phases of development. The pace of the sowing campaign is increasing in Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. Effective measures are being taken there to increase the land's fertility by liming acid soils and making efficient use of organic and mineral fertilizers.

Corn for grain purposes has been sown on more than 3 million hectares. This is more than by this time last year. The chief emphasis in the production of this crop must be placed on industrial techniques, which make it possible to achieve a greater return from fertilizers and herbicides, rule out manual labor, and reduce the prime cost of grain. Corn sowing is in full swing in the southern Ukraine and the North Caucasus. It is characteristic that more than one-fourth of the allocated area has already been sown in Belgorod and Voronezh Oblasts. This crop is being taken up in earnest there, for it is to become a major reserve in increasing grain and feed production in the Chernozem Zone.

Although sunflowers are being sown somewhat more quickly than last year (81 percent), this work has been held up in a number of places. In Kyubyshev Oblast the plan has been fulfilled by 28 percent, and in Volgograd oblast by 38 percent. The pace of sowing of hilled crops needs to be decisively accelerated. Buckwheat so far occupies 118,000 hectares, millet 245,000 hectares, and rice 191,000 hectares. Sowing of buckwheat and millet has hardly begun yet in Kursk and Ryazan Oblasts. Meanwhile, time is passing. More attention must be devoted to pulse crops, particularly soybeans. This crop has so far been sown on 78,000 hectares. Spring rape, which is a major source of feed protein and vegetable oil, is being sown timidly in individual republics and oblasts.

Cotton sowing has drawn to a close, but flax must still be sown on 56 percent of the area. The sowing of sugar beets, which occupy 3.1 million hectares -- 93 percent of the plan -- is drawing to a close. Work on truck garden plantations is developing only slowly. Potatoes have been planed on 972,000 hectares, and vegetable crops have been sown on 776,000 hectares.

Time is at a premium. It is the urgent task of all working people of the agro-industrial complex, and of those enterprise collectives connected with the countryside to create the basis of a large harvest. However, this has not yet been understood everywhere. Cherepovets chemical industry workers, for example, are promising to meet Amur Oblast's requirements for fertilizers only in June. And yet mineral fertilizers are needed today! Reports are coming in from the sowing campaign of shortages of fuel and machinery spare parts. Everyone involved in implementing the Food Program must now take a responsible attitude to the matter, for the fate of the harvest is decided in May.

OMSK PARTY OBLAST COMMITTEE DISCUSSES HARVESTING

LD110310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Grain sowing has not started yet in the Irtysh region, Siberia, but the Omsk CPSU Oblast Committee has already been considering the issues of getting ready for harvesting.

Problems of setting up unmanned threshing floors -- high-productivity centers equipped with grain storage tanks for collecting grain -- were tackled at a conference held here. Such units, which provide for a noticable acceleration of grain handling, have been tested on 15 large farms.

This year, 17 more powerful grain complexes are to be erected. Acceleration of work at these important building projects so as to begin assembly at an early date was discussed at the conference in the Omsk CPSU Oblast Committee.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 5 MAY REPORTED

LD060348 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 5 May. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

All the kolkhoves and sovkhoves of altay have started spring field work. Tractors are carrying out the harrowing of fallows and underwinter fallows and the top-dressing of winter and perennial grasses with mineral fertilizers on over 40,000 hectares. (0200)

Spring grain corps are to be cultivated on 100,000 hectares this year using intensive technology in Korov Oblast. (0320)

The grain growers of Tatariya have achieved good results in the fields in the first days of May: sowing is now under way on 2 million hectares, signifying that the pace is greater than last year's. The dry spring has also provided work earlier than normal for land improvement workers: Mass irrigation of perennial grasses, vegetables, and winter crops has begun. (0330)

Kolkhoves and sovkhoves of Kostroma Oblast non-Chernozem Regions have started the sowing of potatoes. The tubers will be grown under intensive technology on every second hectare. (0030)

The collective of Grodno Production Association Azot in Belorussia has produced 10,000 tons of mineral fertilizers above plan since the beginning of the year. (0500)

Sowing equipment has gone out into the sugar beet plantation of Ryazan Oblast, one of the most northerly for the cultivation of the industrial crop, to which about 35,000 hectares is allocated. (0500)

The sowing of corn is commencing in Mari ASSR. (0500)

In Kizlyarskiy rayon, Dagestan ASSR, rice sowing has been completed on the first 3,500 hectares of rice check plots. In this zone alone in Dagestan rice will be cultivated on an area five times larger than before. Rice growers in the rayon are facing a testing time as a result of an extreme lack of water this spring. (1100)

The procurement of fodder from a green mass of rape has begun at farms in Chechen-Ingush ASSR. From every hectare between 100-150 quintals of succulent green matter is being obtained. In farms the early silage making is being conducted. Rape has been proved to be very suitable for the hot southern climate, sown in winter it provides a crop in early spring. Sowing of corn is being carried out on fields that have become free, so that farmers here obtain three harvests per year from each field. (1100)

Buryat farmers have sown seeds of early grain crops to first thousands of hectares in difficult conditions. As early as today, there is shortage of moisture in the soil. (1300)

The area under vegetables grown according to the Astrakhan method in the Odessa Oblast has expanded by twice this year compared to last year. (1330)

Sowing of corn was competed today in Chimkent Oblast, Kazakhstan, where the whole of the area of more than 35,000 hectares of irrigated land is to be worked by intensive technology. During the period between cultivation seasons, work has been done to reconstruct irrigation systems, deepening and widening canals between farms and replacing feed ditches with underground pipes. Similar efforts to increase yields from corn plantations are being undertaken in Alma-Ata, Taldy-Kurgan, and Dzhambul Oblasts. (1500)

Mass planting of early varieties of cabbage, cucumbers, and tomatoes began today in the Jewish Autonomous Oblast, where vegetables occupy 2,500 hectares. Locally bread varieties resistant to the varies of the Far East climate are sown. First produce will be in the shops by the end of June. The oblast not only fully meets its own vegetable requirements but also supplies vegetables, either fresh or tinned, to towns in Khabarovsk Kray and Kamchatka and Magadan Oblasts. (1500)

TASS REPORTS ON 3D DAY OF COSMONAUTS' MISSION

LD081216 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

It is for the third day that Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev have been working on board the Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-15 -- Cosmos-1,686 orbital complex.

In accordance with the programme, the cosmonauts are continuing operations to bring the Salyut-7 station into manned flight mode. In particular, they have reactivated the life-support systems, checked the functioning of radio communication means, and the condition of the control consoles, instruments and equipment. Routine maintenance work with thermal-regulation and power supply systems as well as the checking up of individual units of automatic equipment and electric service lines of the station are planned for today.

According to the data of flight-path measurements, the parameters of the orbit of the Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-15 -- Cosmos-1,686 manned complex are now as follows:

The maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 360 km,

The minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 336 km,

Orbital period -- 91.2 minutes,

Inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

The flight is proceeding normally. The state of Leonid Kizim's and Valdimir Solovyev's health is good and they are feeling well.

Flight Proceeding Normally

LD111333 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Center: The manned flight of a Soviet orbital complex consisting of the research station "Salyut-7", the spaceship "Soyuz T-15" and the satellite "Cosmos-1686" is continuing. In keeping with their program of work Leonid Kizim and Valdimir Solovyev in the past two days were busy test-running the station's systems and equipment. Today they are to do regular maintenance work on the temperature control system and replace individual units at the end of their service life. According to telemetry readings and reports from orbit, the flight of the "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz T-15"-"Cosmos-1686" complex is proceeding normally.

The parameters of the microclimate in the living quarters are as follows:

temperature -- 18 degrees centigrade,

pressure -- 748 millimeters of the mercury column.

Cosmonauts Kizim and Slovyev are in good health and feeling well.